# "Times" Hove

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Amusements. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

POR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING day Evening......August 20th ENGAGEMENT EXTROORDINARY.

GENEVA CROSS: INCOMAR, THE BARBAR,
IAN: IME AND THE HOUR,
by Palgrave Simpson.
Seats now on sale.

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The eloquent and popular Quakeress will deliv PHYSIOLOGY, HEALTH AND DISEASE,

Tuesday Evening ...... August 28th at 8 o'clock, with a lecture to both sexes. Wednesday Afternoon, August 29th at 3 o clock, first lecture to LADIES ONLY.

BOTH LECTURES FREE. All lectures illustrated by a large collection

IN WAX AND PAPIER MACHE,

# SECOND ANNUAL

LOS ANGELES CO. POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY ens September 17th, Closes September 22d In honor of the annual ession of the SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE I.O.O.F. OF

Send for premium lists and apply for space to THOMAS A. GARKY, Superintendent

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING ...LOS ANGELES...

H L EEE TITT II H L E T II H L E T II H L E T II H LLLL EEE T II

AT AGRICULTURAL PARK, Friday, September 21, 1888, at 2 p.m. Entries will be received by the secretary (open all amateurs) and will close Tuestay. September th. Eurrance \$1; 50 cents refunded to starters intrance fee must accompany entry. For list of vents address J. S. THAYER, Secretary, 47 S. pring \$1. Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA DIME

THE POPOULAR FAMILY RESORT.

Week commencing Saturday, Aug. 11
TWO-MONSTER SHOWS-TWO Still the Noveltles Come,..

THEATRE FANTOCHE

Doors open from 10 a.m. to 10 p m.

orved Seats Ten Cents Extra FREE EXHIBITION

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART

THE GRANDEST SIGHT -IS THE

-SIEGE OF PARIS!

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY, and delivered to any part of the city. Teleph

Same to be built on easy terms, half cash, half on time. J. FRIEDLANDER, architect, 104 N. Main.

ODORLESS EXCAVATING BY RICHARDS, BROWN & CO. 27% Temple st. Vaults and cesspools dug, cleaned and renalization of the control of the control

DR. P. T. HUCKINS IS AT HOME, and will remain in the city.

DERSONAL-125 TO 150 WORDS PER PERSONAL—SARAH: IF YOU WANT a nice livery rig, go to Deseils & Barnette Uvery Stable, 40 Spring st., near Fifth street, relepance 430. "FRANK."

Wants. anted-Situations

ny a good situation has been obtained by penditure of 25 cents to \$1 in this column. WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HOLD-ing a po ition in New York wou dilke, on ac-count o bronchial affe tions, t-secure employment on Pacific Coast, familiar with all kinds of office work including fire insurance and steamsulp business; references Address H., box 160, auyertising office, 1228 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED-SITUATION IN A DRUG V store by a young man of experience; can give references from present employer; Mil be out of employment ist of the mouth Address Bear's Pharmacy, 927 Temple st. WAN IED-A YOUNG LADY OF EX-botel or private house; would assist with a wing reference. Address R 16, Times office. 28

WANTED — BY A WIDOW WITH daughter 15 years of age, a situation as house-keeter in the country. Address 4 Vig.es ave. 20 WANTED—SITUATION BY A COLored cook, in or out of town; can do both m. at
and pastry; sober and steady Address H S, REED
Pa-adena, &ai WANTED-BY TWO YOUNG ENGvisimen, who have the highest recommenda-tions, seek limatons in any capacity. Address R 16. Times office. WANTED-RESPECTABLE YOUNG

Wall at.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A first-class cook to do housework or second work; country or city. Address C. M., 123 E. Fifth treat. WANTED - SITUATION BY WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE
care of horses, etc., for a private family by a
young man with references, Address B 21, Times
office.
25

WANTED-AN AMERICAN PASTRY cook in a hotel, would wait on table once a day; best of references. Address C., Times office

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO DUESde work; will give use of horse and duggy. Address J E., Fostofffer, Los Angeles. "4
WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, age 22, employment in any capacity. Address R II, Times office. WANTED — SITUATION IN A PRI-vate family to take care of horse: and general work. Address R 14, Times office. 24 WANTED-SITUATION BY A RE-spect ble Swede your ran to work on a ranch Please cell at 316 Grand ave. WANTED-SITUATION BY A FIRST-class droggist small salary. Address C. A., 19 W. First st., Los Angeles. WANTED-A GIRL WANTS SITU-ation to do housework, Apply MISS MARTH, WANTED — SITUATION TO DO bonsework; must pay well. Apply at 419 8. WANTED-SITUATION AS STENO-grapher and typewriter. Address P.O. B. x

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED WANTED—SITUATION BY A LADY
assures. Ad ires 74 Bloom st. 23

PERSONS WANTING PLAIN SEWlug done, inquire at 61 % Fort. t. 26

Wanted-Help.

AN ACTIVE MAN, EITHER BOOK Reeper or salesman, will find an opportunity to purchase half interest in a well-established and money-making bu in-se; capital required, \$4000 The fullest investigation given to principals only Address R 22, Times office. WANTED-EXPERIENCED SALES

eend 3 l-cent stamps for large illustrated circulars. RENNER MANUFACTUR'G CO. Philippingh, Pa WANTED—A WOMAN OF GOOD
moral character and good indement who
has experience in taking care of cilidren and is not
alraid nor ashamed to work Call-at 777 8 Hope.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL
familiar cooking and general housework in a small
wagen g2.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, 20 MORE W adles for licht home work. Sis W. Tenth st.
3 doors west of Pearl. Call from 9 to 4.

LADIES IN WANT OF COMPETENT
help will always find the best with MRS. J. P.
MORGAN, 12 Downey block.

Wanted-Partners.

WANTED-A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE party for a partner to travel and appoint agents to sell a patented article; no competition; partner must have \$100 to \$200 cash. Address JOHN I. QUIN V. box 468 Ribverside, Cal. 9-7 WANTED-A PARTNER WITH \$400 cash to take half interest in a well-established Cash to take half interest in a well-established and good-paying business; must have the cash. Apply to or address W. B. HINKLE, 246 S. Spring

Wanted-To Rent.

WANTED—HOUSE OF 7 TO 9 ROOMS between Temple and Eighth sts Address stating rent and position. W. D., Hox 545. city. 9-5

WANTED-IT IS DESIRED BY THE

WANTED-EVERYBODY TO PAT-ronize Mrs. E. C. Freeman's home bakery, where home-made, sail-rising bread, pies, cakes, jellies, etc., every day; Boston brown bread and beans, hot, on Studay mornings; 407 S. Spring st. WANTED-TO INTEREST SOME ONE WANTED—A DESIRABLE PARTY to open a meat market, or a bakery, or a grain and feed store, at terminus Second-street cable. A good building can be had by applying to KINNEY & BLAISDELL, terminus cable road 28 WANTED—CARRIAGE HORSE, NOT over 7 years old. You waste time answering unless you have a bargain. Address HORSE BUYER, Times office.

WANTED - A COTTAGE BUILT will pay for same with lot and small house in East Los Angeles. Inquire at 13 W. Second st. coom 18. WANTED-\$5000 WORTH OF SEC-V ond-hand furniture to ship south; will give fair cash value. Address VAN COOK lock-box 940, Los Angeles. MONEY WANTED - FIRST MORTage security given on best of Pasadena im-l property; 12 and 14 per cent interest paid. ss Lock Box 244, Pasadena, Cal. 9-9

WANTED—HORSE TO USE FOR A short time for his keeping. Light werk and good care. W. E. HUGHES, room 10, 25 W. First WANTED-HORSES TO PASTURE WANTED—\$10,000 WORTH OF GOOD
second-hand furniture, carpets and stoves.

Cor. Fourth and Hill sts. Los Angeles, Cal. 9-14

WANTED—TO MEET AN EXPERlenced oil man. Address at once, P.O. box
1041.

Unclassified.

PARISIAN STEAM DYING AND Gleaning Works; dying and cleaning of every description; ladies' drasses dyed without ripping; and to the control of NOTICE—ANY PERSON OR FIRM that has in his or its care any documents, pa-pers or will belonging to the deceased Charle. Rac-gio, will confer a favor on his widow by communi-cating with Gapa. But the conference of the conferenc

For Sale.

LOR SALE-

Lots cheaper than ever on your own terms O-Walton street,
O-Urmston tract,
O-Urmston tract,
O-Sisters of Charity tract,
I-Kuch Hil tract,
I-Kuch Hills,
I-Kuch

cilina et . 20 ises on inut Grove tract. endauger tract. ina Park. ceraid et . Second-et . Park. DAY & EDWARDS, 28 North Spring FOR SALE-BY THE OWNER: SALE-UNIVERSITY TRACT.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS IN CITY
real estate call on C. B. HOLMES, 9 N. Main, 9-15

Never say die. Fou might find exactly what y u want right here when you least expect it.

FOR SALE—4-ROUM HOUSE, WITH bath 1900.

bath, \$1600.

5 rooms with bath, \$2100.

5 rooms and bath, \$2500.

6 rooms and bath, \$3500.

6 rooms, with bath, \$3500.

Forms, with bath, \$3500.

Forms, with bath, \$3500.

Form these houses are within one block of Temple-st. cabo, casy paymenta.

BROS., west end Temple-st. cable.

6-35 FOR SALE - A NEW TWO-STORY FOR SALE-ON THE INSTALLMENT

6000, one of the finest little homes on Temple near Beaudry ave, house of 5 rooms; \$180). beauce one year. DAY & EDWARDS, '8 pring st, room 3 sole agents. FOR SALE-2 NEW 5-ROOM, HARD-I finished h uses, well located on large lots hear street cars; \$1750 and \$2100; small cash payment b large 2 and 420 per to math and interest. BY RAM & POINDEX FEB. 18 W First st. 9-18 FOR SALE - HOUSES AND LOTS -I small cash payment and balance in monthly installments, or will built to nit purchasers, of a IVERS, owner, room, i, Law building, 24

FOR SALE—THREE NEW EIGHTroom house, with all moderners. FOR SALE—A NEW SIX-ROOM
house, with all modern conveniences Apply
premises, Bond st., near Rewland, 29

100 HOUSES; NEW LIST; MOD and Second sts.

For sale-Country Property. R is a good plan to advertise anything you have, except your wife. Small advertisements in THE TIMES only 5 cents a time.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY NEAR this city, in small tracts to suit unconstitution.

FOR SALE-FRUIT FARM, 814 MILES WILL SELL MY POULTRY RANCH.
Can be had at a bargala; one or more acres, to suit purchaser, only a small payment down required, balance on long time; reasons given for

FOR SALE-\$2 TO \$6 PER ACRE, 60,000

For Sale-Miscellaneous.

OR SALE — HOUSEHOLD GOODS bought and sold; we get there on prices; give FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE ANI FOR SALE—CHEAPEST UPRIGHT piano in the State. See this bargain at once. Addres-box 89%, city.

> To Let. To Let-Miscellaneous

TO LET-THREE FINE STORES, TO gether or separately; cement cellar with goods elevator; spiendid stand for wholesale commission

O LET-STOKEROOM, 20x110 FEE

To Let.

To Let-Houses.

COLBY BROS. HOTEL, ON FIFTH st. BEUS. HOTEL, ON FIFTH at the st. with be completed in about three weeks; It is built with all modern convenences, fursished throughout with gas, not and cold water, heing a N room, house, three stories; posses es a cemma-tiling view of the whole city; a large-dining-to m which will accommendate all guests making it much pleased to go out for their means. Ow me to the prophed the other works with the work of the prophed the control of the owners they have this d y concluded to rent the building. Those who desire to enter the hotel business will do well to call on Coby Bros. at the hotel, on Fifth at, west of San Pedr, at, or at their realisations. Not ill Earl at, between Fifth and Sixth, Low Angeless dir.

residence, No. 18 Earl at, between Fifth and sixth, Los Angelva city.

TO LE 1—THE ELITE FAMILY HOtal of the city, consisting of 7 large and elegantly-furnished rooms, and is located near the corner of Temple and Fort, six, one of the b at locatities in the city; clearing at present about 30 per month; rent 200; long lease can be had; price of furn ture and grood will, \$300; sickness the only cause for selling Apply to M. J. NO-LAN & Co. 168. Spring at.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE of 10 rooms, with storage and laundry, 1039 S, Hill st., and very file, new Turkish parior furniture, beautiful widing desk, massive ma organy through the control of the control o

Aprily to M. J. NOLAN & CO., 18 % Spring St. 24

TO LET—2 NEW HOUSES, 5 ROOMS
hard fishit well located, near street cars: will
sell for small cash payment and \$25 to \$40 per
month with interest; price \$1750 and \$2100; why ray
rent when same money will tuy a home? BYRAR
& POINDEXTER, 19 W. First st.
9-18 TO LET-LODGING AND BOARDING TO LET-TWO HOUSES OF 10 ROOMS TO LET-HOUSES-8-ROOM HOUSE bath, pourtry, garden, best place in the city; 5 room house on Maple ave, Apply 495 E. Eight st, one block east of Main. TO LET — A FINE NEW FIVE-ROOM
cottage on Brocking Heights; very cheap to
good permanent tenant. Apply 130 S. Workman
st, East Los Angeles.

TO LET — HOUSE OF 37 HANDness portion, cheap; every convenience, ROYAL
Main and Eighth sta;

Main and Keiththeis:

1 O LET — HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS
and bath, 710 new N. Main st, formerly Chavez
Apply at B. C. NIEDP'S soap and chemical fac-Apply M E. C. Millstory

TO LET—A SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE
29 Loomis st., near Sexth and Pear
27

TO LET-COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, ON Tweith st. near Union ave. Apply to M R tf TO LET-THE BELLEVUE TERRACE Apply to E. F. SPENCE, at First Na TO LET-ONE SIDE OF DOUBLE house, four rooms; \$20. 119 Shaw st., near Sai TO LET-HOUSE, 615 GRAND AVE. TO LET-UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 27 TO LET-HOUSES, STORES AND OF

To Let-Rooms.

46 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED; FINEST

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 45x110, formerly occupied by the Evening Express Company; soe is aducements and long lease with soffered to party who will divide it into furnished rooms. For further particulars apply to T. R.

TO LET-NICE, CLEAN, NEWLY and \$15 per month at 21 Temple st, about to blocks from pring st. All thinks considered, these are the cheapest rooms in the city. TO LET — A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for two gentiemen: 112 Shaw st., four minutes' walk from Westminster Hotel.

TO LET-VERY DESIRABLE FRONT

LET-3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS ith use of barn and water, at 220 Hawkins st. Los Angeles; no children. TO LET -2 NEATLY-FURNISHED

housekeeping rooms: terms reasonable: close 320 - Hope st., between Fourth and Fifth. 9-3 TO LET-LARGE, SUNNY, UNFUR-THE RAMONA—CORNER SPRING and Third sta; elegant furnished rooms to let, on sulte or single; prices are very reasonable. 8-18 TO LET - UNFURNISHED ROOMS
for housekeeping. No. 12 Elmore ave., near E. TO LET — 323 S. SPRING ST., FUR-nished rooms, \$1.25 to \$5 per week; nice home.9-5

TO LET-TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET-BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED TO LET—THE SOUTHWESTERN, 108

and 110 Mayo st; slugle rooms \$1.75 per week.

TO LET—A NICE STORE; CHEAP
rent; No. 260 S. Sorlug st. Apply next door. 25 TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS; 25 E. second st., near Main. TO LET-181 NEW HIGH ST., FUR-To LET—THE RAMSEY, 217 WEST
Second at thurshed rooms, en suit or single. TO LET-ST. HELENA HOUSE, 220 S.

TO LET-ROOMS, \$5 A MONTH, 12 S.

TO LET-A NEW 3-STORY BLOCK, so from and 3 stores; will let together or separate; suitable for a first-class rooming house er to el; corner Elmira and Main sta. Apply to CANAHL, First and A ameda sta. TO LET-A BUILDING SUITABLE ra wholesale or a commission business; long at a low rate; also two lodging houses, 40 and oms each. OGILVIE & EAMES, No. 7 8. TO LET-LARGE STOREROOM ON ty of water; at McDonald ranch, Broadacres; \$7 month. G W. PARSONS, 41 S. Fort st. 9-15 TO LET-A RANCH OF 122 ACRES.

ZAPPly at 58 San Pedro at. 26

Protection to American Labor and Homes.

Masterly Campaign Speech of Hon. William Williams of Indiana.

Delivered at Los Angeles on the Even-

ing of August 21, 1888. The Democratic Legacy-Achievements of the Republican Party-What Is a Tariff!-Foreign Manufactures vs. Home - Striking

AUTHORIZED STENOGRAPHIC REPORT BY THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.]

Before a large and interested body of citizens assembled at the Republican Wigwam on the evening of Tuesday, August 21st, the Hon. William Williams appeared, by invitation, to discuss the issues of the campaign. Having been suitably introduced to the audience, he spoke as follows:

THE SPEECH. Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow-citizens: It affords me great pleasure to have the honor tonight to address this large audience of fair and intelligent women and the patriotic Republicans of your grand,

growing city. More than a century ago our fathers met to lay the foundation of this grand empire of ours. They looked out upon the various colonies, and they had no army. They cast their eyes over the great white-capped ocean, and they had no navy to encounter the Mistress of the Seas, and it is said that a silence reigned in Independence Hall as solemn as it reigned in heaven when man's redemption was being made! It is said by a graphic writer who describes that scene that, while the fathers were in solemn contemplation, an old man with long, silvery locks and palsied steps approached the chair of the President, pale as an angel is pale, and knelt down and offered a prayer to Omnipotence for the success of the bekind the cloud that veiled the brightness of Jehovah's throne, "Let victory perch on King George unloosed the British lion from his lair, and our fathers uncaged the proud bird of Jove, and on the revolutionary battlefield they meet, they shriek, they fight, and no blood is found upon the glorious eagle, and when the sun set on that field of Yorktown, they plucked the laurel from the lion's mane and carried out to fulfillment the biblica prophecy that a nation was born in a day! [Applause.] Behold our course! A century has passed, and the thirteen struggling colonies have become a vast empire, washed by the waves of two oceans, with 60,000,000 of people, great commercial cities, churches hose spires kiss the heavens, colleges and greet the husbandman, railreads and tele graphs span the whole continent as God's bow of promise spans the heavens, and to-night we are the proudest, grandest, noblest, freest Nation on the face of the earth, standing out as the great polar star

n the galaxy of nations! [Applause.]
In all governments based on popular suffrage, where the will of the people is potential, there will be political parties. There always have been, and there always will be, and it is right. There are now two great political parties struggling for national supremacy; one is an old party, claiming as its founders, Jefferson and Jackson. They long held control in our Government. They were then a great loyal, great protective party, but they have gone back upon the history of their fathers, and that party today is running all over with ulcerated rage, where the will of the people is potentoday is running all over with ulcerated sores, making the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday." We have a young party, not yet 40 years of age—a party born of Providence to save the Nation in war, and protect American industries in peace [cheers], and that stands by the honor and dignity of American labor. [Cheers.] A party not 40 years of age, yet in the great march of civil progress, in development and in liberty it stands today, shining as the jeweled heavens shine, and its history of 24 years challenges the admiration of the whole civilized globe. [Cheers.]

We are confronted now by the "solid South," who, having failed to destroy the country by war, seek by the peaceful ballot to destroy our industries and dishonor American labor. Grover Cleveland is desirous of being reflected President, and designing Democratic politicians who want office become the willing allies to this great and gigantic conspiracy.

and gigantic conspiracy. THE DEMOCRATIC LEGACY.
Before proceeding to the discussi Before proceeding to the discussion of the great issue of the campaign—and let me state that it is the one grand issue upon which the hearts of 60,000,000 of people today are pulsating faster and faster as we approach the time for the great event when 12,000,000 of loyal voters shall next November decide the issue, an issue in its grand culmination which is excelled only in the mind of Milton in his description of that awful contest between the archangel and the adversary of man—let us inquire what legacy this young party got from these old Democratis? They had control of the Government 40 years, with but two interregnums, and now let us see what kind of capital they gave us upon which to commence business. They gave us, first, a country \$90,000,000 in debt, with a dishonored national credit and a bankrupt treasury. Why, the doors of your treasury were thrown wide open, and the spider was reclining on his gossamer couch in its empty wall! [Laughter.] James Buchanan had taken the last \$20 gold piece as his salary, and if we had hear near the President the great issue of the campaign—and let

TO LET - NICELY - FURNISHED

thrown wide open, and the spider was recitining on his gossamer couch in its empty wall! [Laughter.] James Buchanan had taken the last \$20 gold piece as his salary, and if you had been near the President about that time, you could have heard it singing, as it went into his pocket, "Farewell, vain world, I'm going home," [Laughter.] They gave us more. They gave us a country with her industries paralyzed; they closed up and drowned out the fires of your great rolling-mills and factories, and had chalned up the great water-wheels in the valleys of the New England mountains.

The looms and the spindles were silent, and the laboring man, with his wife and her baby in her arms, stood with ballid cheek, beholding the vast desolation that surrounded them. They gave us a currency so debased that it required us when we'left Chicago for New York, at every State line to suffer 5 per cent. discount in order to pay our hotel bills. [Laughter.] They gave us a dishonored national credit. In 1859, Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan, went down to New York with 15,000,000 of 6 per cent. Government bonds to get some money to run the Government. They had no surplus, then, you know. [Laughter.] He went down to Wall street and perambulated back and forth, and could find no man who wanted to buy them at par, and he wrote back a letter to Mr. Buchanan, saying that they didn't sell very well [laughter], but if he could get the States to indorse them, he thought they would go. Why, the idea of ask-ing a little State to indorse the Government bends of 40,000,000 of people. Why, it

the east portico of your National Capitol, surrounded by 10,000 anxious human faces. I saw a tall man, old Abraham Lincoln—God bless him!—[cheers] raise up that long bony arm and take the oant to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the Union. I followed him as he went to the White House, pale and anxious, and he took up James Buchanan's message and read: "There is no power in the Constitution to sive the Use of the Nation." He rose up and said: "This is the land our fathers gave us, and that God has decreed by our towering mountains, long rivers and broad lakes, should be one people, one government, one constitution and one flag. [Cheers.] There is power to save the Union!" [Applause.] He called for volunteers, and the farmer left his plow, the mechanic his shop, the lawyer his office, the my rehant his counting-room, and the watchman from the walls of Zion came down! And in your great northern colleges the student threw aside his Greet his Latin and his surrounded by 10,000 anxious human faces. man from the walls of Zion came down! And in your great northern colleges the student threw aside his Greek, his Latin and his grammar, and, imprinting a kiss upon the brow of wife and mother, they went out and bore up with their stalwart arms the ensign of the Republic over the ramparts of treason, and left no stain of dishonor on the national flag. [Cheers.] After four years of terrible and destructive war, your mainted surviving soldiers came back home, bearing the old flag, rebaptized in the blood of 300,000 patriot sons, and not a star erased from

surviving soldiers came back home, bearing the old flag, rebaptized in the blood of 300,-000 patriot sons, and not a star erased from its azure field! We did that—we Republicans, and you Democrats understand that. [Laughter and applause.]

We did more: We passed the Morrill Tariff Bill in 1861. We relit the fires of the old furnaces that had gone out; we added 150,000 new factories; we unchained the great water-wheels, and we set the great American people to work to make boots, hats, caps, blankets and clothing for our soldiers who were fighting the battles of our country. Why, you know we hadn't guns enough, at first, to arm the boys. Southern Democrats had stolen them all, nearly. [Laughter]. We had to send off and get these old Belgian muskets which were more likely to kick back and kill the men that held them than to kill the enemy in front of them. [Laughter, But we started, and built in 24 years 156,000 manufacturing establishments. We put in a million strong, muscular men, eating American flour, American pork, American our clothing our powder, and all ing American flour, American pork, American potatoes, to manufacture our arms, our cannon, our clothing, our powder, and all necessary articles for a prosperous people. We gave you a currency with which a traveler can start from New York and travel over continental Europe and pay his hotel bills at par. We did that—we kepublicans. We did it. [Laughter.] We have done more. We broke the shackles from 4,000,000 of the dusky sons of Ham, and today, on this broad continent, wherever the flag floats upon American soil, the footprint of no slave is the seen, [cheers] and the colored man, and the colored wife, and the colored man, and the colored we have done more than that. [Laughter] We have done more than that. [Laughter] We reviewed the fearer \$150,000,000.

Democracy, instead of asking us to keep them in power, to put ashes upon their heads and sackcloth upon their backs, and bow down at the focistool of Republican power, and repeat the old Presbyterian hymn my nother taught me when a boy:

"And are we yet alive,
And do we still rebel?
"Tis wondroms, 'tis amazing grace,
That we are out of heil."

[Laughter.] DEMOCRACY DEGENERATED.

The Democratic party claim that old Jef-ferson and Jackson were their founders, and ferson and Jackson were their founders, and that they are the real pure Jacob Townsend sarsaparilia Democracy. [Laughter.] Well, let us see. Protection is as old as the first Congress under your Constitution. The first law that was ever passed in Congress after your Constitution was adopted was a protective tariff law, the preamble of which reads as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the Government, for the payment of the public debt, and for the protection of American manufactures, that a duty be levied on foreign goods, wares and merchandise." That is the first protective tariff law. Fourteen members of your Constitutional Convention that drafted your Constitution made that law. Jefferson was for protection: Old Hickory was a protectionist. I believe I will take my text tonight from Jackson. [Laughter.] Now listen to me. In 1834 the country was paralyzed. Old Hickory saw the farmers' wheat rotting in the bins, and saw the million of laboring men standing idle. He says in his letter to Gov. Coleman of North Carolina: "We have got to diversify our industries. We have got to have manufacturers to consume the farmers' products." He wrote this letter. I will read this: "Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children, and you afford a better market by placing them in manufactures and mechanism than all Europe has furnished. It is time." says that they are the real pure Jacob Townsend 1000 men, women and children, and you afford a better market by placing them in manufactures and mechanism than all Europe has furnished. It is time," says Old Hickory, "that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and isborers of Europe, feed our own; eise by pursuing our present policy we shall all become paupers ourselves." How are you, my Democratic brother? That is Old Hickory Jackson. You old men know that as late as Polis's election the cry was "Polk and Dallas and the tariff of '42." But they have been suddenly converted at St. Louis, and their conversion was as sudden as the conversion of Paul on his way to Damascus; the only difference was that Paul's light came down from above, while theirs came up from below. [Laughter and cheers.] Now they callit 'legalized robbery." Democrat, if you are going to vote for Cleveland or British free trade, I want you to go down to the grave where Old Hickory sleeps, open it up, galvanize to life his bones, and then tell him that he was in favor of legalized robbery in 1824. Democrat of the old Jackson school, if you are going to vote for Cleveland and British free trade, don't, I beg of you, put up any more hickory poles and flass commemorative of the old here, but get something that becomes you better; put up silppery elm poles and nail on the tops the snuff box and then throw to the breeze your dirty bandanas. [Laughter and cheers.] Talk about Jackson Democracy! He wouldn't know the party if he was here!

would be just about like saking a poor devil like me to indorse Heliman's note. But he finally succeeded in salling 15,000,000 of bonds at 87% cents on the dollar. Now, my old Democratic brother, don't you think that was a pre ty slim financial transaction? [Laughter.]

But they gave us more. They gave us a sountry with 4,000,000 of human chattels put up on the auction block to sell the blood and bones of humanity. They gave us more still. They gave us a country with 4,000,000 of human chattels put up on the auction block to sell the blood and bones of humanity. They gave us a country rent with civil war, and James Buchanan's last valedictory message was that there was no power in the Constitution to save the country. That is the legacy they gave us. [Laughter.] A pretty poor capital, my Democratic borother, to start business on, for a young party, was it not? [Laughter and applause.]

The REPUBLICAN PARTY.

On the 4th of March, 1881, I stood upon the east portico of your National Capitol,

a ways from headquarters just now."
[Great laughter.]
What Is A Tariff and what Is A Tariff.
Well, now, I will come back to the tariff.
I have been a long time coming, haven't If
Now then, old Pap Thurman has gone out
in the campaign, and I read a telegram about
him today. He went out in a coach, and
was going to show himself, and
the old fellow thought he must make a
little speech about that tariff and he says:
"Fellow citizens, this tariff is a tar." Now,
the old man ought to have known better than
that—a man of his age! These Democratic
politicians talk to you about a horizontal
tariff, and a perpendicular tariff, and a indicious tariff, and all kinds of tariff theories, and when they get through, and an
a unience hears a Democrat's theory of
the tariff, the people know less about the
tariff than when he commenced, and the
speaker knows the same thing. [Langhter.]
I have come tonight to discard all theories,
and I am going to make you a practical tariff
speech, that every man, woman and boy
seight years of age will understand thoroughly. I am going to make an American speech tonight. Now, let us examing
it.

What is a tariff? Why, old Pap Thur-

What is a tariff? Why, old Pap Thur-man says it is a tax. Let us inquire if that is true. What we old fellows want to know are the practical facts; we are not a nation of theorists. We do not stop to innation of theorists. We do not stop to inquire what are the component elements of the sun. That is a question for the science of astronomy. All we care to know about that matter is, that the sun lights and warms the earth and brings forth the golden harvest, and the fruits, and that is all we care as to that. Now, what is a tar? Democrat, take our your peach, if you can write (laughter), and follow me. A tax is a certain sum of money levied by the proper authorities on the property of the citizen, and is coercive and can be enforced by execution. That is a tax. Your revenue law is a tax.

cution. That is a tax. Your revenue have is a tax.
What is a tariff? A tariff is simply nothing more nor less than a license we charge foreign importers and shippers on the goods and manufactures brought into our country. They are pauper-labor goods and manufactures on which the shipper or importer pays the tariff for the privilege of bringing them into American markets to compete with the roods and manufactures of American with the goods and manufactures of American paid labor. It is voluntary and not exercive. That is the difference.

FOREIGN MANUFACTURES VS. HOME-STRIKING ILLUSTRATION. Now, then, the first proposition is, what is a ton of steel rails or iron? It is 234 travelever can start from New York and by travel over continental Europe and pay his hotel bills at par. We did that—we Republicans. We did it. [Laughter.] We have done more. We broke the shackles from 1,000,000 of the dusky sons of Ham, and today, on this broad continent, wherever the flag floats upon American soil, the footprint of no slave is the seen, Icheers] and the colored dulid stand up today, men and women, owners of themselves, recognizing allegiance to none save God and the Constitution. [Cheers.]

We have done more than that. [Laughter.] We have done more than that. [Laughter.] We have done more than that. We have done more than that, we we will done more than that. We have done more than that, we we will done more than that, we we we have done more than that. We have done more than that, we we have done more than that, we we have done more than that, we we we have started up your great manufacturing industries, gave work to the laboring man, markets to your farmer, and in 24 years of your Republican history you have in reason that foreign and your state of the mental probable. We say, as Jackson said: "Let us become American potatos, American potatos, A pounds of dirt or ore—that is, the raw me

came a little more Americanized."
but," says the Democracy, "Now
Williams, when you lay a duty on a f
article it brings the American article
the same standard."
Now watch me, old Democrat, now
How is it? Last year we imported from
land \$50,000,000 worth of manufairon, Well, \$49,500,000 of that was f
eign labor and foreign provides.

land \$50,000,000 worth of manufactured iron. Weil \$49,500,000 of that was for fereign labor and foreign provisions. Now, wouldn't it be better policy for us to develop our great American Iron mountains, and instead of paying \$49,500,000 for foreign pauper labor and foreign provisions put 10,000 more men into our great rolling mills, with families, making perhaps 25,000 mouths, while they are rolling it out to eat American flour, American cabbage and American potatoes? That is "becoming a little more Americanized." [Cheers.] "Ah but," say the Democrats, "we have got too much money—a surplus." [Laugher.] They say the Democrats, "we have got too much money—a surplus." [Laugher.] I had to make a disposition of that surplus, I would show you how to get rid of that \$20,000,000. I would put the tariff so high on manufactured iron and steel that not a single ton should ever cross the Atlantic Ocean. [Cheers.] I would put in 25,000 or 30,000 American laborers more than we have got, with good wares, to est Arentes flour. American hear and market mer. can pork. I wo

that the laborers had to pay it all out de and something to live on. I will you where that money went I finish. Now, is it true then you levy ta duty on a foreign it brings the American article up to me standard? That is what they say, I will prove that it is a monumental came standard? That is what they say, I will prove that it is a monumental—shood! Let us see. In 1868 England the monopoly of steel rails. There an English process called the Bessemer seas, and Mr. Morell from Johnstown, the largest founder in the United ses, went to England and bought the semer patent, and came back and they ted up their plants, and Congress put duty 238 a ton on foreign steel rails. I did for it, thank God! and I regard it as best vote I ever gave in my life, eers. | Now, my Democratic brother, watch. We started our American mancturers to make our steel rails, and in than six years from the time we put on tariff, they brought steel rails down to a ton, that were worth in 1868, when these factories got to running in American these factories got to running in America and England had to come down in 3, and now you can buy all the American el rails you want at \$35 a ton, and we ed driven Old England clear out of the ket. [Applause.]

ye driven Old England clear out of the rket. [Applause.]
Now, my Democratic brother, the imports steel rails last year were only 49,500 tons, the wear manufactured in our American rkgs 1,753,000 tons—enough to build 190,0 miles of railroad—four times encircling globe. Now, Democrats, do you think at by levying the tariff on foreign process it brings the price of the American ticle up to the same standard as the forga article? Now, I'll take up

We had 2078 woolen manufactories in th States in 1880. One thousand of them the Republican party built under the Morrill Tariff Bill in 20 years. They have a capital of \$116,000,000; they employ 105,000 men, making woolen goods in our factories at home, every one of whom is eating American four, American beef, and making a market for the American farmer. They paid out \$30,000,000, as shown by their pay-rolls, to wage-workers that year, and I will show you before I get through that \$20,000,000 of that went into your savings banks, after being the best clothed and best fed labor in the world. The net finished product was \$193,000,000.

"Ah, but," say they, "how about the 40 per cent. on woolen goods?"
And the Democratic orators will tell you that if you levy a duty on a yard of foreign—woolen goods the American article comes up to the same price. My old Democratic brother, go to your Democratic merchant, and tell him to bring out his books, and compare the prices under the revenue tariff of the Democrate m the Republican party built under the

our Democratic merchant, and tell him to ring out his books, and compare the prices mider the revenue tariff of the Democracy with the protective tariff of the Repub-icans, and I will tell you that all wooler coods that the ordinary class wears is 20 per ent. cheaper today than you have ever bought them in your life, and you know it. 30 to any store in your city, and you can tet a suit of clothes, such as farmers wear, 5 to \$10 less than you could in 1860. Did the 10 per cent. on woolen goods of toreign gov-rrments increase the price of the American ruicle to the extent of the duty? I guess not.

CLAW-HAMMER COATS. he \$44,000,000 of woolen goods im-last year from foreign governments, than one-half was of these high nore than one-half was of these highpriced broadcloths and fancy cassimeres,
which we do not manufacture in the United
States. Does the farmer buy them? Does
the mechanic—the laboring man? No!
Who does? Those rich old fellows
who wear the claw-hammer coats,
astent-leather boots, diamond-pins and
bork-screw whiskers. They buy these finegoods—because "ti?'s English you knew?"—
and I admit that where you levy a duty on
a foreign article, and there is no American
competition, of course the consumer pays a foreign article, and there is no American competition, of course the consumer pays the duty. But it is the wealthy man of the country who pays it, and not the American laboring man, The higher-priced fine broadenths and cassimerers imported are manufactured in France and England, and are not manufactured to any extent by our American manufacturers. A voice, "Tell us about the cotton goods."

COTTON GOODS.

sir, I'll tell you all about everything I get through. We had 1005 cotton manufactories in the United States in 1880. Five hundred and sixty-five of them the Republican party built in 24 years, employing \$219,000,000 of capital, with pay-rolls aggregating \$45,000,000, and a finished product of \$219,000,000, with 185,472 laborers, every one of whom is eating American flour, American provisions, making a market for the American farmer. I will show you that \$30,000,000 of the amount paid ont to labor is now in the awayings banks of the United States. Under the Morrill Tariff Bill a high duty was laid upon fancy silks and silk dress goods. Prior to that time we had no silk manufactories in the United States. The enterprising American saw a new industry opened, and he built during the administration of the Republican party \$83 silk manufactories in New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia, employing a capital of \$19,000,000, and working \$1,337 men, women and children, with a pay-roll of \$9,000,000, and all of them eating American corn, American potatoes and American corn, ories in the United States in 1880. and all of them eating American corn, American potatoes and American cabbage, and there was a product of \$41,000,000— more than the entire importations from all foreign governments. They have reduced the price of all silk goods 35 per cent. less than when foreign governments had the

monopoly.

My old Democrat, what did you pay for muslin in 1864? Ten or 12½ cents a yard. What do you pay now? From 5 cents to 8 cents, don't you? Why don't you speak out in meeting and answer? [Laughter.] What did you pay for calico in 1860, under the revenue tariff? Ten and 12 cents a yard. What do you pay for it now? From 3 to 8 cents, don't you?

This reminds me of

A LITTLE JOKE

A LITTLE JOKE on one of your Democrats the other day. One of your distinguished citizens who had en to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, bathing in the waters of free-trade and drinking apollinaris water, came back home very much elated over the great prospects of the Democratic party. He was going down town one morning, on Spring street, when he met an old Irish Democratic iriend.

"Good mar-nin!"
"Good morning, Pat."
"An' you've been to 'St. Louis and nominated Chaveland"
"Oh, yes."
"He's a foine mon."
"Oh, splendid! Pat, what have you got

"Of e got soom mooslin to mak soom

"Of ve got soom moosin what was shurts."

"Pat, don't you know that, under the robber Republican tariff, you paid 8 cents a yard duty on that muslin?"

"Be-gorra, Misther White, I only paid sivin cents a yard for the mooslin."
[Laughter and applause,]
Now, I expect friend White will deny that. Why, these Democrats will deny anything. [Laughter.]

Now, let us get down to

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Now, let us get down to

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We had 17,972 boot and shoe manufactories in the United States by the census of 1850, with a capital of \$54,000,000, a payroll of \$50,000,000, and a fluished product of \$196,000,000, employing 183,810 men and women—every one eating American flour, American pork, American beef, American abbage, American potatoes, and making a bone market for the farmer; and I will prove to you that of that \$50,000,000 paid out to laborers, three-fourths of it went had your savings banks.

We had, by the census of 1880, 6728 clothing factories, with a capital of \$8,000,000, and \$20,000 on the payroll, and \$241,000,000 of faished product, employing 186,000 men and women, all using American products a making a market for the American and success and every one of those 186,000 men and women making clothes and shirts were attack American flour, American contains and American market.

American corn and American potatoes—

American corn and American market.

And you the Junocratic party tells us that the farmer an American market.

And you the farmer an American the wages of the american thous the farmer and the to you directly.

I disprove that to you directly, r of TRANSPORTATION, that, by reason of our high tariffetured goods, the farmers are to send wheat and flour to the

thereof. The facts are precisely the reverse. The Democrats say that, by the tariff on iron and rails, it has increased the faruer's freights on his preducts to the scaboard. Fill prove that they lie — under a mietake. By the statistics of Mr. Niumo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics from 1568 to 1882, we will see the truth of what Hassert. In 1868, before these railroads and competing lines were built by cheap American steel rails, the freight from Chicago to New York was 25 cents by lake and canaa on a bushel; by lake and railroad, 29 cents; by all railroad, 42 cents. After these competing lines of railroad were constructed by the cheap steel rails furnished by American manufacturers, as was also all the machinery entering into the equipment of these roads, the price was reduced in 1883 to 8 cents by lake and canal—two-thirds the amount less than in 1868; by lake and rail, 10 cents, the same reduction, two-thirds; by all rail, 14 cents—the same reduction, two-thirds. In 1873, before the full development of our competing railroad lines, with our cheap American steel rails and equipments by the same statistics and Poor's Railroad Maaual (an acknowledged authority), the freight on a barrel of flour from Chicago to New York, flour was tansported at 86 cents a barrel, making every laboring man east who used a barrel of flour a reduction in freights of 74 cents per barrel. My Democratic brother, you who think the tariff on iron increases the freights to the poor farmer, please send me your photograph to preserve. [Laughter, Jense are facts in opposition to a Democratic faisehood, made to deceive an honest voter. The facts are precisely The Democrats say that, by

THE WEALTH OF AMERICAN LABOR. By the official report of June 30, 1898, the number of depositors in your savings banks in the United States was 3,418,000 the number of depositors in your savings banks in the United States was 3,418,000 persons, with a deposit of \$1,335,247,271—the savings of wage-workers, men and women—more money than was deposited in the 2300 national banks in 1882, as appears by the official report of the Comptreller of the Currency—enough money, if consolidated, of these 3,418,000 wage-working men and women, to buy out all the capital in all the six classes of manufactures 1 have named, making 39,682 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$746,000,000, and the employment of 800,671 laborers, with a pay-roll of \$248,000,000 and a finished product of \$1,216,000,000, and then have money enough left to buy out all the dutiable goods imported last year from all the governments of the world upon which duty waspaid, making \$450,335,331—and then have still left of their aggregated deposits \$8,921,940—enough money to buy out the Atlantic cable tunneling the Atlantic Ocean from Liverpool to New York, and, owning that, have enough more left so that on the evening of the 6th day of November next they can send a telegram of condolence to Queen Victoria that the great wage-workers and laborers of America have voted for the American system, and that Gen. Benjamin Harrison is elected President of the United States. [Cheers.] THE RICHER AND THE POOR POORER!

What is capital? Labor earned. What s labor? Earning capital. They are as what is capital. They are as inseparably connected as your great mountains and ocean, whose white-crested waves wash the shore. What is the reason of the grand development of your city that astonishes, the whole civilized world? Is it the buying and selling of corner lots? I apswer, no! It is the great, massive blocks of buildings that are going up in your city. Who builds them? Laborers—stonemasons, briekmasons, carpenters, plasterers and hedcarriers. And from whence comes the money for the payroll for these laborers and for the materials? Capital! Without capital, labor would be unemployed. Without labor, capital is worthless. Labor is the great center rock upon which rests the superstructure of the grand development of the American Republic. When five stretched forth her hand and plucked the rose from the garden of Eden, and turned it into a howling waste, God issued a decree that man should earn his living in the sweat of his face; and any political party which will advocate a nolicy Eden, and turned it into a howling waste, fod issued a decree that man should earn nis living in the sweat of his face; and any political party which will advocate a policy that shall deprive the American laborer of a fair reward for his toil is acting in violation of the constitution of heaven, and the right of every man, woman and child on the face of the globe. When I hear these Democratic orators or newspapers attempting to array labor against capital, or the poor against the rich, I put them down as poor, mean, miserable, contemptible demagogues.

THE FARMER'S TARIFF. We raise our money to carry on the Government from three sources—vice, wealth and luxury—and do not tax the farmer, the

and trixity—and to be tak the farmer, the laboring man or the mechanic.

Now, the Democrats tell you if you put a duty on the foreign article it brings up the American article to the same price. Let us see. We have a farmer's tariff. Milis came pretty near knocking the bottom out of it, but we have a farmer's tariff yet. We imported last year from foreign countries. of it, but we have a farmer's tariff yet. We imported last year from foreign countries 6,558,000 pounds of cheese, on which there was a duty of 4 cents per pound, putting into your treasury, to help run your government and pay the soldiers, \$208,328. Now, did that duty of 4 cents en foreign cheese bring up the whole American cheese 4 cents a pound? You say no! Now, this cheese, made in America, isn't good enough for our Democratic and aristocratic friends. They want this perfumed cheese. [Laughter.]

We imported, this last year, 1,439,000

They want this perfumed cheese. [Laughter.]

We imported, this last year, 1,439,000 bushels of potatoes from Canada, on which there is a duty of 15 cents a bushel, paying into your treasury \$214,638.

We imported last year 139,000 bushels of wheat, on which there is a duty, under your farmer's tariff, of 20 cents a bushel, putting \$25,490 into your treasury.

Now, then, did this duty of 20 cents a bushel on imported wheat raise the whole American wheat crop 20 cents a bushel?

Why, you say, of course not! Then, if the duty levied upon foreign wheat did not increase the American production up to the amount of duty, why should it on a hat, or a coat, or a pair of shoes or a blanket? It does not do it?

Last year we imported 1,765,000 bushels of oats, on which a duty was levied under our farmer's tariff of 10 cents a bushel, which paid \$181,000 duty into your treasury. Did that 10 cents duty on these foreign oats raise the whole American oat crop \$181,000? No!

We imported last year condensed milk, appon which there is a duty of 20 cents a gallon, paying in a duty of \$80,946. Now, did this duty on condensed milk raise the price of all the American milk crop 20 cents a gallon, paying in a duty of \$80,946. Now, did this duty on condensed milk raise the price of all the American milk crop 20 cents a gallon, paying in a duty of \$80,946. Now, did this duty on condensed milk raise the price of all the American milk crop 20 cents a gallon. Pay of course, you say no.

WHY HAVE A FARMER'S TARIFF?

Now, then, my Democratic politician says, if it didn'traise it and protect the farmer.

Now, then, my Democratic politician says, if it didn't raise it and protect the form why did you have a farmer's tariff? I answer that the tariff levied on these foreign importations of agricultural products, while it did not increase the American production up to the extent of the duty, as charged by the Democratic politicians, paid into your treasury \$3,382,390. Now, by the duties levied on these farm productions, it prehibited a larger importation, and consequently gave the American farmer a larger market, with reasonably enhanced prices. And so with woolen and cotton, and all manufactured goods imported. The protective duty on them, in part, prohibits a larger importation, and, consequently, with the small amount imported and the large amount manufactured in the United States by competition, the prices are so reduced that the duty does not affect the large American productions to any perceptible extent, and the t American manufacturer has a larger market for his \$5,00,000,000 of manufactured goods, as appears by the census of 1880.

goods, as appears by the census of 1880. THE SURPLUS.

The much-berated surplus, estimated at \$100,000,000 or more, i would dispose of somewhat as follows: I would take ten somewhat as follows: I would take ten millions and fortify our seacoast from@New York to California, and mount our fortifications with steel American cannon, firing 300-pound balls, and say to all continental Europe: "Hands off, or you might get butt!" I would take ten millions more of this surplus and subsidize an American steamstip line to South America and Australia, to compete with England and all Europe on the waters of the sea, I would take twenty millions more and construct a

American citizens in all the waters of the globe, and say to all Europe, "This is our fing." and whenever an American naturalized citizen shall return to his odd home to view the grave of his fathers, no nation shall press him into its military service. I would take the batance of the surplus—about sixty militons—and distribute it per capita to the living survivors of the war or to their widows and orphans, to in part compensate them for the depreciated money we were compelled to pay them when fighting for the old flag. THE MILLS BILL.

Mr. Mills says in his closing argument on the tariff, that wool is not an industry; that the tariff, that wood is not an industry; that it grows on a sheep's back! Wonderful discovery! If Mills had not told us we should never have made the discovery. Wreat, corn, oats and barley grow, and yet Mr. Milks would say that farming is no in-In your magnificent Southern California,

In your magnificent Sopthern California, oranges, lemons, raisins, prunes and walnuts grow, yet Mr. Mills would say it is no industry! What consummate demagoguery! Mr. Mills proposes to make wool free. Why did he not take off the duty on sugar, which pays \$88,000,000 duy—about 100 per cent? This industry is a southern product of Louisiana, a Democratic State that gives \$50,000 majority, and a State where the Republican negro, if he gets a ballot into the ballot-bay, it must pass through the barrel of a shotgun. Why don't Mr. Mills take the duty off rice? Everybody eats rice. The reason is that rice is a production of the solid South—Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippl, where they use the tissue ballot and count out the colored vote. Why does Mr. Mills take the duty off woot? That is a northern product, and Mr. Mills knows that in the entire Northern States, where wool grows as part of the farmer's industry, not a single electoral vote will be given for Grover Cleveland. This Mills Bill is framed to protect sentithern products and destroy northern industries. Mr. Mills proposes to take off the duty on tin, to lessen the revenue and make the cheaper to the consumer. Well, this would not affect an American industry, as at present we have not developed that industry to any considerable extent. But, I ask, will the duty of 1 per cent. off the make it cheaper to the consumer? This is by no means certain, but the facts are directly the reverse. History repeats itself. A Republican Congress took off the duty on coffee and tea—4 cents per pound on coffee and to enter the St.000,000 in value, put on an export duty of 2 cents per pound, and the coffee planter and importer in Brazil added on to the price of his coffee 2 cents more in addition to the export duty, thus exactly offsetting the 4 cents import duty taken off by a Republican Congress. The result was that Brazil and the coffee planter and importer in Brazil and the coffee planter and importer and into the the such product of the state, which consume so much tin, will save several millions on their purchases. Now, my dear Democratic brother, let me theil you that yo

DUB WEALTH AS A NATION UNDER PRO-TECTION.

The London Times admits that under our The London Times admits that under our Republican tariff we have increased in wealth until we are now worth ten thousand million dollars more than the whole United Kingdom. That great English journal says: "Statisticians have pronounced the United States not only potentially but actually richer than the United Kingdom. Counting the houses, furniture, manufactures, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, crops, lavestments and roads, it is estimated that there is a grand total in the United States of \$49,770,000,000. Great Britain is credited with something less than \$40,000,000,000, or nearly \$10,000,000,000 less than the United States. With regard to the remuneration of labor, assuming the produce of labor to be 100, in Great Britain 56 parts go to the laborer, 21 to capital and 23 to government. In the United States 72 parts go to the laborer, 36 to capital and 23 to government. In the United States 72 parts go to labor, 23 to capital and 23 to government. Thus skowing that under our protective system the American laborer contributes to the support of the Government but 5 per cent., as against 23 per cent. paid under the free-trade government of England by her depressed laborers and starving paupers; or nearly five times less than under any European government.

than under any European government.

ANNUAL ACCUMULATIONS OF WEALTH.

Now, listen to what the great free-trade economist, Mulhall of London, says: He estimates the accumulation of wealth in the United States at \$825,000,000 per annum; in France at \$325,000,000; in Germany, \$200,000,000. He says of us: "Every day that the sun rises unon the American people, it sees an addition of two and a half millions of dollars to the accumulated wealth of the Republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulations of mankind." That is what this distinguished English free-trade statistician says of America under the Republican protective tariff system!—the annual increase nearly trebling that of either Great Britain, France or Germany!

Now, my dear sid Democratic brother, I have faured out this vast increase of wealth, and will give it to you in detail. The increase under our protective tariff system is: ANNUAL ACCUMULATIONS OF WEALTH.

Per week. 17 137,009
Per day . 2,884,000
Per hour . 228,700
Per minute, each day . 39,783
And for each second—for every time your
Waterbury watch ticks, the increase under
our grand Republican tariff system is \$663—
six hundred and sixty-three dollars! Contemplating such magnificent results as
these, should not every honest and intelligent Democrat vote the Republican ticket?
[Applause.]
OUR CANDIDATES. OUR CANDIDATES.

What has Grover Cleveland ever done that the American people should fall down What has Grover Cleveland ever done that the American people should fall down at his feet and cry out: "Great is this goddess, the Diana of the Ephesians?" The only good thing I ever heard of his having done was the hanging of a Democrat while sheriff of Buffale; and the worst thing he has done was the attempt with his sacrilegious arm to tear down from the wails of the War Department the trophies of victory captured by our loyal soldiers from the hands of blood-stained rebel traitors, and thus blot out forever these proud memorials of our heroic soldiers. The soldiers, when they heard of the impious proposition, shouted from the great North and from soldiers' homes, "Halt!" and Grover halted, and attempted to shield himself from public execration by charging it on the poor old fossilized Mugwunp from Maine who adorus the chair as Secretary of War. "But," say our Democratic friends, "has not the administration of Grover Cleveland been satisfactory?" I answer, generally, with a few exceptions, yes, and the Government would have run just as well if Grover Cleveland had been buried 3000 feet under the ocean. All he had to do was to just wind up the old Republican clock and let her run, and then sit down to the important duties of vetoing soldiers' pensions and turning out Republican officiats, so as to fully carry out his pledge of "civil service reform" which is so endeared to his Democratic heart.

Of old Pap Thurman I have only to say that during the four years of the war he never, by word et deed, gave one word of encouragement to our brave, struggling soldiers, and during all that time he never

uttered a loyal prayer to Omnipotence for the preservation of the American Republic. He was simply an old, decrepit, fossilized copperhend.

I have known him for 30 years, and have spoken with him from the same rostrum. I know him as a brother knows brother. I know him as a brother knows brother. He left a lucrative office of \$5000 a year salary and went out to defend our flag. Grover Cleveland did not go to the war. He was no coward. No! He had only a retiring disposition. Gen. Harrison is a man of massive brain, of thorough intellectual culture, conversant with his country's history, and in all the constituent elements of statesmanship is as far above Grover Cleveland as the ridgepoles of heaven are above the mudsills of panded-imonium. He is, in fact, a second Lincoln. Of Levi P. Morton I can say he is a man of rare executive ability, clear-brained and opened-hearted charity, as was shown by his large contribution to the famishing women and children of suffering I reland; while Grover Cleveland, when the Almighty shook the foundations of the city of Charleston, and her men, women and children were encamped on her commons, homeless and houseless, viewing the surrounding calamity, seat his above, for the

Charleston, and her men, women and children were encamped on her commons, homeless and houseless, viewing the surrounding calamity, sent his check for the large sum of \$100!—less than six hours' pay out of his salary as President.

Fellow-citizens, on the evening of Nowember 6th, when the issue is decided—when the laboring wage-workers shall have deposited their ballots, British free trade and false democracy will be buried so deep that the light of no resurrection morn will lever dawn upon the grave that covers their lignoble remains. [Applause.]

#### PASADENA.

Crooked Characters Apprehended-Board of Trade Meeting. PASADENA, Aug. 28.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES. ] At quite an early hour last evening Mr. G. W. Dugged left his horse and buggy in the open lot opposite the M. E. Church, as he supposed, in entire safety and security. A short time after a man unhitched the animal, got into the buggy and drove off down Colorado street in great style. Turning into Fair Oaks avenue, he stropped etc. nue, he stopped at a cigar store and ordered first-class cigars for the party of ne. He left the horse unhitched, and Offi-er Clapper took the rig in charge and put tin Vore & Hoag's stable for safe keepng. The man endeavored to get the team out, not being possessed of "gelt," failed to secure his prey. He gave the name of Le

coure nis prey. He gave the name of Le Clair.

About 8:30 p.m. the same man was detected in the act of unhitching a horse belonging to I. N. Seares. Mr. Seares and a friend came after the team just in time to surprise the man at his little game.

The man, who turned out to be Le Clair, took to his heeis when these gentlemen demanded to know what he was going to do with the team. The owners called to Officers, Clapper and Petrie, who gave chase and soon overhauled the horse fancier in Haymarket Square, and escorted the festive gentleman on foot to the city bastile, where it was found that his true name was J. F. Cummings, until recently a cook at the Home mings, until recently a cook at the Home restaurant. He was very anxious to under tand the cause of his arrest, and claimed to e too drunk to know what he had done. stand the cause of his arrest, and claimed to be too drunk to know what he had done. He had an interview with Justice Terry this morning, and was held in default of \$1900 bail, and now languishes behind the bars of the County Jail. He will probably realize later the cost of a drunken spree and frolic, as it is not thought by his friends that he intended stealing either team, but simply intended a moonlight lark.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The City Board of Trade met today in called session. Mr. W. M. Masters presid-ing, but Mr. O'Niell, the secretary, was uning, but Mr. O'Niell, the secretary, was unavoidably absent. The chairman called
the attention of the board to the fact that
Col. Burr was present in the interest of the
souvenir pamphlet, to be presented as a
souvenir of the occasion to members of the
order and their friends, on the occasion of
the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge
of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows,
at Los Angeles during next month. The
pamphlet is prettily gotten up, and is intended to describe all points of Interest
and beauty, as well as solid mercantile tended to describe all points of Interest and beauty, as well as solid mercantile and manufacturing establishments. It being beyond the province of the board to invest any money in this enterprise, the whole matter was ordered turned over to a committee already appointed, who have kindred matters in charge, with a recommendation from the board as to its probable worth as an advertising medium. This pamphlet is being gotten out by a committee under the auspices of the Southern California Pomological Society. The board then went into consideration of the matter of entertaining the members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of LO.O.F. of the World. After much discussion it was decided to appoint a committoo of seven members of the board, who shall have power to devise a plan and provide means for the suitable entertainment of that august body and their families, on a date to be fixed by the general committee in Los Angeles. The committee consists of Col. Ray, Messrs, Painter, Wood, Arnold, Richardson, J.A. Buchanan and Coleman. On motion Prof. Holder was added to the committee. In the matter of the sending of a gentleman to take full charge of the stereopticon exhibit at Columbus, O., it was stated that the Santa Fé Railroad had refused the application of the board for a pass for its representative, and it was decided to try the Southern Pacific Railroad and see if the efficials of that nd beauty, as well as solid me or the board for a pass for its representative, and it was decided to try the Southern Pactic Raiiroad, and see if the officials of that road would not be more obliging.

George Shattner has been arrested by Detectives Ross and Behen for supposed complicity in the late burglary of McBains' store, in Riverside. One of the burglars (a self-confessed one) is aiready in the Los Angeles County Jail.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

FUNERAL SERVICES. The funeral services of young E. H. Staysa, who accidentally shot himself on the 21st inst., took place today at the house of Mr. Gunn, where the unfortunate young man lost his life. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Miller. Many fine floral offerings were sent in, notably those of the A.O.U.W. and S.V. lodges, to which he belonged. Those lodges turned out in full regalia in the funeral procession.

PERSONALS.

ull regalia in the fuseral procession.

PERSONALS.

George Patton, W. M. Balley and J. A. McDonald will go to Columbus, O., to take part in the encampment of the G.A.R.

Mrs. J. C. Fitzhenry went to the beach yesterday to remain for a week.

A. E. Spaulding and wire join the Burlington excursion this evening. They go to Roston

M. M. Cotton and wife go to Indianapo-M. M. Cotton and wife go to Indianapolis by the Southern Pacific tonight.

J. L. Holliday, G. D. Rowan and W. L. Woodward went to Santa Monica today.
Prof. Louis goes to San Bernardino to attend his classes at that place.
Miss C. A. Dick starts east today. She goes to Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Dr. H. N. Hale took in the lawn-tennis tournament yesterday at Santa Monica.
J. D. Yocum is back from his Oregon trip.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, Mrs. Loveland,
A. P. Lyons and sister, and Mrs. J. Frisbett all go east tonight.
Mrs. E. F. Knight and family have departed for Stanberry, Mo., their place of residence.
J. H. Bellan came down from Cresconts.

J. H. Bellan came down from Crescenta Cañada yesterday. B.

Cañada yesterday.

A Warning

The modes of death's approach are various and statistics show conclusively that morpersons die from diseases of the throat and ungs than any other. It is probable that every one, without exception, receives vast numbers of tubercle germs into the system, and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly, and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat, and, it allowed to continue their ravages, they extend to the lungs, producing consumption, and to the head, causing catarrh. Now, all this idangerous, and, if allowed to proceed, wir in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous, and may less you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your ihroat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. It will give your prevediate relief.

The Democratic balloon, under Mug-

The Democratic balloon, under Mugwump management, making hourly ascents every evening for the purpose of advertising the whereabouts of free whisky as a scare, driving people to take to the woods, is suffering the collapse to which instrumentalities dependent upon gas are liable.—[New York Mail and Express.

THE SILVER QUESTION. THE ATTEMPT TO DEMONETIZE

Origin of Money - How Currency Originated - Money Is Labor Stored Up-Views of a Student of Fiscal Science.

THE WHITE METAL.

I find in the Republican platform thesewords: "The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver." I also find expressed opposition to the Democratic policy of loaning the Government money without interest to "per banks." The Democratic platform contains the following generality on the subject, and nothing more: In reference to the Democratic Ad-

ministration it says: "During the most critical period of financial affairs. resulting from overtaxation, the anom alous condition of our currency and public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of our

people."
This political campaign turns chiefly upon the industrial policy of the Government, viz., an import duty so high as to "protect" the home producer and as to "protect" the home producer and home manufacturer against a detrimental foreign competition, as well as for the raising of public revenue; and bi-metallic coin for money, as against paper promises. The general ideas on these subjects are plain enough, but, to understand the tariff, it is necessary to read a long list of articles of import and the rates affixed articles of import, and the rates affixed to each, and also its effect upon the producing manufacturers and workproducing manufacturers and working classes. It is necessary to
be an expert in regard to
the different articles—their value,
cost of production at home or abroad,
and their use as necessaries or luxuries,
as well as to know the amount of money

necessary to raise by public impost for the benefit of the country at large to defray the expenses of government, in order to be able to judge of the proper ratio of duty. But THE LINE OF DEMARCATION is drawn distinctly between the parties, and generally termed "protection" on one side and "free trade" on the other; or in other words it means practically—except in regard to certain articles, for instance wool—high or low rates of import duty. I will not dwell on this subject, nor those on which both parties claim to be "par excellence," namely, the exclusion of Mormonism and

the suppression of Mormonism, and other minor differences—but say a few words on the money question only, in which the question of home-industry is

absolutely merged. 'MONEY" is a name derived from Moneta, the name of the temple of Juno at Rome, where "coin" was fabricated in ancient time. It was also called "mynt," munze, muniza, "mint," 'the King's mint," or public-coined or stamped money. Now we find that "coin" constituted the money of the then civilized world until in the course of events the Government, especially through their expensive wars. deof events the Government, especially through their expensive wars, demanded more money than they possessed, so they issued paper promises to pay, redeemable in coin in the same manner as a debtor who cannot pay gives his notes. Spain claims the honor of the "invention" of paper money, and is even now asserting it through El Financiero Mexicano and other publications based on Irving's "History of the Conquest of Granada." When Count de Tendilla was repelling the Moors in Spain he had not sufficient money to pay his soldiers, and therefore he issued pieces of paper, containing promises of different denominations redeemable in gold or silver coin. These passed from hand to hand instead of money, and were all punctually redeemed afterward. Thus a paper currency was perforce established.

paper currency was perforce estab-lished. Similar necessities led to similar subterfuges in different countries and the money-changers of coin on their benches or "banks" became financial middlemen under a fictitious money system, or dealers in money-promises and securidealers in money-promises and securities. Other people also claim the invention and a patent right to shinplasters. Thus we find a metallic basis for all these promises until modern American ingeauity established the idea of one promise to pay based upon another promise to pay and set that adoat, calling it "money"—the money of "pet banks." dealers in money-promises and securi-EARLY SCARCITY OF MONEY.

There was not in Europe at the time of the discovery of America over fifteen

of the discovery of America over fifteen hundred million dollars in money in circulation. There was not at the compencement of the Christian era—that is, when Rome became Christian—over two thousand million dollars in money in circulation. Money had diminished five hundred million dollars from the Julian period down to the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the result was that money had risen in value and all other things had depreciated. That was when the wheels of progress and advancement stopped, and hard times ruled. But when the gold and silver from the New World was poured upon Europe, they realized the dawn of civilization and the genius of progress. The world's realized the dawn of civilization and the genius of progress. The world's business revived. Money was still "coin," but as the governments of Eu-rope sunk in debt under the pressur-of standing armies and wars, they had to give their obligations or documents declaring themselves indebted to those who loaned them money, and these were paper

PROMISES TO PAY "COIN," pased upon the good faith of the peo ple, to redeem them from the taxes and duties. In short, these governments duties. In short, these governments were bankrupt, and floated only on their debts represented by their "promise to pay," which had no value apart from the power of taxation. The coin in circulation decreased up to the discovery of America each year in the ratio of about one million dollars per year, and times became harder. Everything sank in value. Labor was very cheap—down to serfdom and slavery!

in the New World was retarded and oppressed by revolutions and wars, but yet it poured into Europe new life blood, energy, enterprise and business, and gave new value to property and labor. Let us bear in mind that there are three legitimate kingdoms in this world—the animal, vegetable and mineral. The first can exist upon the second, but neither of them can advance beyond have existence without the beyond bare existence without the third. That furnishes all the means for advancement, improvement, com-fort, refinement, luxury, civilization and human progress. Metal is the

Earth is the nursery of humanity. Its spontaneous vegetable product might sustain haman life in an uncivilized state, but the cultivation of the earth would be practically impossible without the metals.

MONEY IS LABOR STORED UP. The value of metal is the amount of human labor requisite to its production—a dollar is the outcome of so much labor. The promise to pay a dollar is only an anticipation of the performance of so much labor to be done hereafter, worth a dollar, by somebody. When the Government issues a piece of paper and says it is worth a dollar, it is only a promise to pay a dollar in coin, based upon the power of the Government to compel somebody to do a dollar's worth of work to redeem that promise with, by the means of taxation. Now, when money is scarce, everything is cheap and it is hard times; when money is plenty everything advances in price. When there is but little money in the world business stagnates; when there is tion-a dollar is the outcome of so world business stagnates; when there is plenty of money everything prospers. This exemplifies what is known as

"CONTRACTION" AND "EXPANSION."
There was, in 1850, four thousand millions of gold and silver money in circulation in Europe and America. It is calculated that the world has received three thousand millions of dollars in gold and silver since 1850 from the mixes of Aversion and America. the mines of America and Australia; hence, every business revived, enter-prise in every direction was impelled by energy, fortunes were made and prosperity became universal. But the late war in this country compelled the Government to borrow money to save the national existence, and to issue its promises to pay at a future day when it might be able to do so. These promises were sold at a low rate and they drew interest. The man who bought \$1000 of promises for \$300 and upward received interest for the use of his money to the face value of the bond, while these face value of the bond, while these very promises were—in the shape of bonds—used as money just as Count de Tendilla's due bills circulated in Spain as money. But that was not enough. They could be deposited in the treasury drawing interest, and upon—such "security," thus deposited, the banker could print other promises to the extent of 90 per other promises to the extent of 90 per cent., and circulate his own promise, based upon the Government's promise as money, and loan these promises of

his out at interest.

Thus our promise to pay coin bore interest, and the promise on the top of that drew interest, and all this was to be paid by the toil and industry of the be paid by the toil and industry of the people using these very promises as money. It costs no more to produce a million dollars of such promises than it costs to produce a thousand dollars in coin and those who make these promises on promises are of course opposed to the redemption of them in coin, which would cost them dollar for dollar. People provises called money. coin, which would cost them dellar for dellar. Paper promises, called money, are said to be convenient—they certainly are so to the makers of such paper promises, but to the people who are handling them and wearing them out, they are a loss.

It should be piain to every thinking person that the more gold and silver money we have the less use we have for paper promises and the less gold and silver money we have the more demand there is for paper as a circulating medium in trade and business. By demonetizing silver

paper as a circulating medium in trade and business. By demonetizing silver—that is, by stopping the coinage of silver for circulation as money—the paper promises-to-pay take its place, and as those who produce cheap paper money do not need to present an equivalent in value of accomplished labor by coin in hand, it follows that the less silver and gold the more paper. When Germany had its bonds out after the French war, silver was plenty and her bonds cheap. She demonetized silver and increased the value of her bonds. Austria and Germany demonetized gold in 1857 for the same reason. Metal which is the most plentiful is demonetized, so as to increase the value of the bonds by

increase the value of the bonds by making it more difficult to find money to pay the principal and interest with, and the creditors who hold the bonds upon which the paper circulation is based the paper circulation is based are masters of the situation and can are masters of the situation and can prolong the period of payment and keep their paper promises to pay in circulation. It is a question simply between creditor and debtor. The de-monetization of silver deprives the country of so much money to pay its debts with; the demonetization of gold the more paper—the less paper the more coin.

NOW, WHAT DO THE PEOPLE WANT? Indebtedness and promises-to-pay coin, or the coin itself? If the people want paper "for convenience" they can have the gold or silver stored and certificates the gold or silver stored and certificates of deposit issued, redeemable on demand. America has abundance of silver and gold to fill the entire demand for circulation and pay its debts. But the creditor does not want that and the debtors—the people—are confronted by the extraordinary statement that the country has debts to pay, and yet such a surplus in the treasury that there is danger of financial convulsion!

SINCE CLEVELAND'S ATTACK ON SILVER t has fallen from 106 cents per ounce to 90 cents, and it is now quoted at 91 to 92 cents. Just so much the peoto 92 cents. Just so much the people have lost and the people's creditors gained. The surplus in the treasury which does scarcely amount to more than one dollar for each person in the country, is what is meant by that "most critical period in the financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation," "the anomalous condition of our currency and the public debt unmatured." The "wise and conservative course," which is said to have "averted disaster and greatly promoted the prosperity of our people," means the demonetization of silver. Now, if the Democracy mean by the "most critical period" a surplus in the treasury, by Democracy mean by the "most critical period" a surplus in the treasury, by "overtaxation," the non-payment of our debts with idle money in the treasour debts with idle money in the treasury, by the "anomalous condition of our currency." the enhanced value of our debts and the depreciation of our silver money, and by the "prosperity of our people" the prosperity of the banks and of the country's creditors at the expense of the laboring masses, then their platform is not an illustration of the President's "inocuous desuetude"—or, in other words, of a harmless disuse of silver money, but of an evil policy for the business men, working people and taxpayers of the country, blighting to the prosperity and real wealth of the Nation.

Nation.

I said that the question of home-industry is absolutely merged in the money question. I have also said that when money is scarce everything is cheap, and it is hard times, but when money is pienty everything advances in price and prospers. Let us see if this is true:

EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION. Silver was demonetized in 1873. Silver has fallen in price from \$1.27 per ounce to 90 cents. Wheat has fallen during the same period from \$1.47 per bushel to 89 cents. Cotton has fallen from 19 cents per pound to 94 cents

per pound, and so on with else. Now, it may be said t per pound, and so on with everything else. Now, it may be said that the Republican party is responsible for the national debt. If so, it is also entitled to the credit of saving our national existence thereby. How much of the necessity for that debt could the Democracy have averted? It has been partially paid and diminished at a rate so rapid that the creditors are using the influence of President Cleveland's administration to retard it by its war upon a silver coin as money to pay it with. But the war debt is not all we owe. The railroad debt amounts to over four thousand millions of dollars; our State, county, city debts, and the debts of private incorporations, amount to nearly as much more. Over one-third of all the farms in the country are mortgaged for loaned money. We have the extend credit to the amount of so four thousand six hundred millions of dollars. We Americans pay interest on nearly twenty thousand millions of dollars. We Americans pay interest on nearly twenty thousand millions of dollars. It is to be paid by labor. millions of dollars annually, or \$300 to every person. It is to be paid by labor. The war debts of Europe amount to over twenty-three thousand millions of dollars, and represent an immense creditor class influencing our money WE ARE LOADED WITH DEBT

and groaning under interest. If labor and industry are to be ground down by competition with foreign products to a level with English, German, Swiss, French and Chinese wages and prices, under the fallacy of free trade, and silver is to be excluded from the money market, and not allowed to go into free circulation for the payment of your debts, then the millennium of the bond-holders, the money-lenders and the holders, the money-lenders and the non-producing creditors has come, to the degradation and misery of the toiling masses. It matters not now how the political parties may cast their reflections on each other for past acts and policy. We must look at the present and the future and find a remedy for the present pressure. The hostility of the Demo-cratic party to silver and protection is pressure. The hostility of the Demo-cratic party to silver and protection is pronounced. The Republican party de-clares itself "in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money." That means: Let us use all the coin we can control to pay off our interest and our paper debts, so as to raise silver in value; and with it all other articles which the country produces and keen which the country produces, and keep up the wages of the working classes. Let us have comfortable homes and luxuries for the industrious, and let them acquire the means and have the leisure for intellectual cultivation, and let us have fewer bondholders and fewer millionaire princes floating in grandeur on the debts of the country and the toil of the people.

J. D. REYMERT.

Los Angeles, Aug. 20, 1888.

Gents' Jurnisbing Goods.

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50 NORTH SPRING ST.,

First Annual Clearance Sale.

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Summer Underwear, Traveling Shirts, Hosiery,

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A complete exhibition of the progress made in art, science and industrial pursuits. A superb display of farm products made by separate counties. Grand parades of showy live stock. Nine days of racing and other attractions to instruct and amuso.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 64 North Main Street.

If you have defective eyes and value them, go to the OPTICAL INSTITUTE for your spectacles and eye glasses. It is the only establishment on the southern part of this coast where they are measured on thorough science iffic principles. Lenses ground to order if necessary to correct each particular case.

necessary to correct each particular case.

to complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect.

LOS ANG ELES OP FICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 64 North Main Street. STRASSBURGER & MARSCHUTZ. full assortment of artificial eyes. always kept on hand.

HOWLAND & CHADWICK

SUCCESSORS TO E. H. GRASETT, Photographic Supplies.

Mesers. Howland & Chadwick beg to present heir compilments, and to state that their fu-ure efforts wil be especially devo at to the commodation of their patrons, both in goods and prices, and also that they intend shortly o increase their stock so as to have on hand bundant supplies both for professional and sateur photographes.

28 South Spring street. POSMIR & SCOTT,

POUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

20

Per Cent

Per Cent

PLAINED.

Admission from the Brother Which Amounts to a Confession-The Wounded Man Alive, but with Little Chance for Life.

he mystery surrounding the shooting of in Weyermann on Temple street last inday night has been solved at last. It ill be remembered that a Herald printer s going up Temple street about 1:30 n., when he noticed a man sitting on the ristone and another man standing in the steer. The two were talking in rather accided manner, but the printer aid no attention to them until had walked about half a block, hen he heard a shot. He locked back and w a man run across the street from the ot where the two men were talking. He in back to the spot and found Ben Wyer-ian, lying on the sidewalk, with a hole arough the lower part of his body. The larm was given, and soon a crowd congre-ated. The wounded man was taken to his one and medical aid was called in. The octor pronounced the wound fatal, and did not believe that the san could live more than a sw hours. But he has lived and was yet live at a tate hour yesterday, although he very low, and it is a question of brief me when he must pass from this world. The police and several detectives went to cork on the case at once, but they met with n back to the spot and found Ben Wyerthe police and several detectives went to work on the case at once, but they met with nany obstructions, for the printer could not dentify the man who was standing in the rutter, and Ben refused to tell who shot im. He said a man whom he did to know fired the shot, but he officers did not believe him, and they letermined to watch his father and brother arthur, as they got an inkling of a family marrel. All of the detectives on the police orce except Capt. Marsh were at work on ther cases, and Marsh took up the rather isn trail and has not rested day or night ince the shooting.

im trail and has not rested day or night ince the shooting.
The first clew obtained by Marsh was the sport of a quarrel between the two rothers in a restaurant at No. 98 West First street, about two months go. He learned that the quarrel was witessed by three men named Lum Woody, a hotographer, J. C. Black, who works for he Santa Fé Company, and Charles Miller. hese men were present in the restaurant uring the quarrel, and thoy heard Arthur ay that he would kill Ben as soon as he ot a chance. The brothers were quarrelag about Arthur's wife, and Arthur seemed be very jealous of Ben, who is a single han.

ng about Arthur's wife, and Arthur seemed be very jealous of Ben, who is a single lan.
Capt. Mason then started out to look up he actions of Arthur subsequent to this uarrel. He found that the jealous hus-and borrowed a 32-caliber pist from Danilebert, who runs a butcher shop at the core of First and Wilmington streets. The istol has not been returned, and proved to the the main clew to the mystery.
The next step taken by the detective was blook up the actions of the brothers on the gift of the shooting. He found that the rothers and their father were in a saloon, a Los Angeles street, near First, until bout 12 o'clock. When they left the place hey were under the influence of liquor after getting all of these facts together, and learning that the two brothers were eparated in the fight of two months ago, when Arthur said he would shoot en, and also that the pistol was borrowed ust after this quarrel, he made up his mind o arrest Arthur and the father. The aresting officers were told by Capt. Marsh bot to tell them what they were arrested or, but to bring the undown to the police tation and lock them up until he and Chief hudy could talk to them.
Last evening the Chief wid Capt. Marsh lead he can arrested for sho ting his brother falls of the first them. He seemed to be greatly frightened, but did not give in at ones. Finally he said:
"Well, I will tell the truth. I was with

Well, I will tell the truth. I was with "Well, I will tell the truth. I was with my brother at the time he was shot. When we left the saloon Ben walkee ahead of me and my father just behind. When I got up Temple street near Fort, I sat down on the curbstone to res. I had only been there a few minutes when Ben came back and stood up in front of me. We talked a few minutes, when he pulled a pistol and shot himself. I was so badly frightened that I ran across the street and went home. When I got there, I told my father that Ben was shot. That's all I know about the shooting."

requested Marsh to tell his brother the suifide story before he asked him for a statement.

Ben was seen last night, but he stuck to
his first story. He seems to think he will
get well, and Capt. Marsh is of the opinion
that he will not give his brother away until the last moment. Arthur was seen
again last night by Marsh, when he promised to make a full confession this morning.

The clothes that Ben wore when he was
shot were examined last night, and Arthur's
suicide story was found to be very thin.
Had Ben shot himself there would have
been some powder marks, but everything
goes to show that the pistol was some distance from him when it exploded.

The first theory of the shooting has been
disproved. It was to the effect that Ben
was shot by a young man from Texas
named William Wrensler, who had some
trouble with him about a girl. Wrensler
is still in Texas and has never been in Caiifornia. He and Ben settled their difficulty
about eight mouths ago, and Wrensler married another girl.

Capt. Marsh also learned last night that a
Mrs. Bateman, who lives at the Clifton
House, heard two men talking angrily in
German just before the shooting. She
could not understand what they were talking about, but they were greatly excited, and
she got up to look out of the window when
libe shot was fired.

## ON TRIAL

The Accused Robber of Wells, Fargo

Peyton for the prosecution.

P. H. Turner, testified: On the 11th of July I was an employé of Wells, Fargo & Co. I saw Bernard on the night of the 11th of July at the Southern Pacific depot at 8:50 o'clock. He was a porter of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. He was in the office that night and remained till nearly o'clock. At that time I was working, arranging some freight from a train from the north. There was a \$1000 sack of silver coin, two or three packages of coin in the office at that time, together with some bullion. Leonard, an employé of the Atchison, and myself were the only persons in the office at that time. Leonard was the only person who handled the money. I saw him weigh it, check it and place it in a box. I did not see the money after that. On the arrival of the train from the east, I assisted in taking the freight from the train. Defendant was beside me while I was working. I did not see him after that. We returned to the office and discovered that a package of coin was missing and a sack of silver. We were absent from the office not exceeding 15 minutes. It was between 9:30 and 10 evicek.

A recess was then taken till 2 p.m.

At the afternoon session Agent Gault of Wells, Fargo & Co. testified to the express company's status as a corporation. Attachés Turner and Leonard testified as to the description of the money and the circumstances under which it was missed;

HE WEYERMANN FEUD also that the prisoner was hanging aroun there. They testified as to a diagram show them, and the spot where the prisoner

them, and the spot where the prisoner stood.

Haswell, another employé, testified as to an interview with the prisoner when he said that "what he did he did alone."

Detective Metzier and Deputy Sheriff Botello swore to the contradictory statements made by the prisoner; to his stating falsely to them the direction he took when he left the depot. They both corroborated Haswell's testimony in rezard to the prisoner's claim that he had no confederates.

The case was continued until 10 o'clock this morning.

#### ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Herman Bostlemann Probably Took Poison. Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock a man by the name of Herman Bostlemann applied at the Santa Fé Hotel, on Upper Main street, for a room, saying that he would want it that night and probably the next day. He was assigned a room, and soon after retired. Later he got up, and in going through the hall vomited considera-bly, and complained of being sick. He again went to his room, and during the

bly, and complained of being sick. He again went to his room, and during the night the landlady, after she retired, heard some one groaning. Thinking that the noise was made by some pet lambs she had in the back yard, she paid no attention to it. Yesterday morning early, when she awoke, she again heard groaning, this time apparently coming from the street. On looking out of the window and seeing no one, she commenced to investigate, and located the noise in Bostlemann's room. The door was locked, but the porter got over the transom and opened the door, when Bostlemann was discovered lying on the bed, unconscious and breathing heavily. A physician was at one summoned, and Dr. Choate responded, but before he reached the house the man was dead. The Doctor made an examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused from some kind of poison, although nothing of the kind could be found in the room, nor any package or vial which had contained any. Bostlemann left no papers throwing any light on the cause of the suicide, if it was such, and Coroner Meredith was netified, who had the body removed to Orr & Sutch's, on Spring street, where an inquest was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Choate testified, giving it as his opinion that death was eaused from opinm poison, and, after the examination of the landlady of the hotel and the porter who found the body, the jury returned a verdict of death from poison, but whether with intent to commit suicide or not, we, the jury, are unable to decide.

boson, but whether with intent to commission of certain was a large, heavy man, aged about 28 years, and a native of Germany. He formerly worked as a hostier at the Philadelphia brewery, but left there some time ago and went to Arizona, returning some days ago. Bostlemann has a mother and sister living at Santa Ana, who were notified of his death. All that could be learned of his movements recently was told by Mr. Miller, a saloon-kebper, who knew him He said that Bostlemann returned from Virginia City, Nev., about a week ago, and told him he had a check for \$175, which he would have cashed through Wells, Fargo & Co. He borrowed \$10 from him on the check, and Wednesday morning he had let him have \$2 more, with which he said he wanted to go to Santa Ana to see his people. This was the last he had seen or heard of him until he was told of the suicide yesterday morning. His trunk was at his place for security. Bostlemann had told him that he had a girl at Santa Ana, and that he was going down and get work and get married. He also said that his mother had a 17-acre ranch near that place, which was worth \$10,000.

#### A SCANDAL.

Rather a singular case cam; to the surface yesterday. Warrants were sworn out by George Bennski for the arrest of a young butch anamed B. Bohm and Mrs. Meda Frank, on the charge of living in adultery. It is one of those cases wherein jealousy cuts some kind of a figure. According to

"Well, I will tell the truth. I was with my brother at the time he was shot. When we left the saloon Ben walked ahead of me and my father just behind. When I got up femple street near Fort, I sat down on the surbstone to ress. I had only been there a few minutes when Ben came back and stood up in front of me. We talked a few minutes, when he pulled a pistoi and shot himself. I was so badly frightened that I ran across the street and wenthome. When I got there, I told my father that Ben was shot. That's all I know about the shooting."

Capt. Marsh then asked him about the pistoi that he did not give it to his brother. When I did not know where it was. He deelared that he did not give it to his brother. When to did not know where it was. He deelared that he did not give it to his brother. When to did not his brother was shot with the same kind of a pistoi, he broke down and began to cry.

"Oh, my God, why did I do it?" he walled in a sudden fit of forgetfulness. But he caught himself, and stuck to the sulcide story.

"Why have you not tol! the truth about this matter?" asked Mars.

"Because I did not wan; to disgrace my family," he replie-, again taken off his guard. He then became stubbern and refused to talk. He was told that Marsh and the Chief was going? to see Ben, when he requested Marsh to tell his brother the suicle story before he asked him for a statement.

Ben was seen last might, but he stuck to his first story. He seems to think he will get well, and Capt. Marsh is of the opinion that he will not give his brother away until the last moment. Arthur was seen again last night by Marsh, when he promised to make a full confession this morning.

The clothes that Ben wore wound have been some powder marks, but everything goes to show that the pistol was soon distance from him when it exploded.

The first theory of the shooting has been disproved. It was to the effect that Ben was seen as the was a constant of failing on his boson and sproyed. It was to the effect that Ben was sean has no more work of the pa

## RAILROADINGS.

Preparing for Big Business – New Time-table News about the railroad offices and depots

is about as dull as possible. No new roads are being built, and there are no changes of any importance taking place. Passenger and freight traffic is much better than at this time last year, and the prospect for a very much larger business than ever before in the history of Los Angeles is good. All of the railroad men look torward to a rush this fall and winter. They believe that

The Accused Robber of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The trial of J. S. Bernard, accused of burglarizing the rooms of Wells, Fargo & Co. at the Southern Pacific depot on July 11th last, and stealing therefrom \$1280, was commenced in Judge Cheney's court yesterday. Horace Bell appeared for the defense and Deputy District Attorney Peyton for the prosecution.

P. H. Turner, testified: On the 11th of July I was an employé of Wells, Fargo & Co. I saw Bernard on the night of the 11th of July at the Southern Pacific depot at 8:50 o'clock. He was a porter of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. He was in the office that night and remained till nearly 9 o'clock. At that time I was working, arranging some freight from a train from the north. There was a \$1000 sack of silver coin, two or three packages of coin in the office at that time, together with some bullion. Leonard, an employé of the Atchison, and myself were the only persons in the office at that time. Leonard was the only person who handled the money. I saw him weigh it, check it and place it in a box. I did not see the money after that, On the arrival of the train from the east, I assisted in taking the freight from the train. Defendant was beside me while I was

#### MONROVIA.

oming Important Horticultura Meeting-Improvements, Etc. Monhovia, Aug. 23.—[Correspondence of The Times.] A call was issued yester

day by prominent fruit-growers of Lamanda Park, Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Duarte and Giendora, for a convention of all those inerested in the fruit industry to meet at Barnes's Hall, in Monrovia, at 10 a.m., or next Thursday, August 30th. The call states that it is believed that the quality of the fruits can be easily improved, and the the fruits can be easily improved, and the receipts greatly increased for another year by using the best known methods in the care of orchards. It is designed to have a free interchange of opinion, and the presence of many of the mest successful growers in the State is assured. The best plan of marketing the crops will also be a feature of the meeting. Such a move is of paramount importance to this section, as the fruit industry is the predominant one here, and its present condition is not at all satisfactory by reason of a lack of organization and of a want of knowledge in caring for orchards. Horticulturists from all sections are invited to attend this meeting.

The new steam laundry building is nearly completed and is located on Grand avenue. The proprietors are Messrs, James Brownlie and John H. Beil, recently from Brooklyn, N. Y. They have purchased all the latest improved machinery, and the laundry will be equal to any in the valley. They expect to begin operations some time in September. The families of Messrs, Brownie and Beil arrived this week from the East and brought with them some skilled help.

The Keefer block, at the corner of Palm and Primrose, is nearing completion, and the Nichois brick block, on Palm, is receiving the finishing touches. The \$15,000 residence of Mr. Lee, on Silver Hill, near the elegant home of E. F. Spence, is also nearly finished.

Hon, L. D. Hotchkiss and wife of Pulaski, Iowa, are visiting their relatives here at present. Mr. Hotchkish has been a member of the Iowa Legislature for the past eight years, and is a prominent candidate for nomination as Railroad Commissioner in the State on the Democratic ticket.

Rev. A. P. Graves, the evangelist, left Monday for a revival campaign through receipts greatly increased for another year

past eight years, and is a prominent candidate for nomination as Railroad Commissioner in the State on the Democratic ticket.

Rev. A. P. Graves, the evangelist, left Monday for a revival campaign through Texas. His wife, who is in poor health, will remain here during the winter.

Miss Eva P. Sawyer, a daughter of D. W. C. Sawyer of this city, will be buried on Saturday. She arrived here from Columbus, O., only 20 days previous to her death. She was 18 years of age, and had been ill but a few months with consumption.

The running of trains to Los Angeles over the Rapid Transit is giving genuine satisfaction and splendid accommodations to the peeple of Monrovia. The trains all run on time, and a large part of the local travel goes that way.

A party numbering 12 or 15, all of whom own the name of Hotchkiss, started, Thursday, on an overland trip through the southern part of the State and along the coast.

A large number of our citizens are at the beach this week. One party, in which there were 15, went to Santa Monica yesterday. Among them were Mr. and, Mrs. W. N. Monroe and daughter Myrtle, Mrs. C. O. Monroe, Mrs. F. M. Monroe and J. W. Levier and wife.

The cantata of Queen Esther will be given at Barnes' Hall by forty of Monrovia's fine singers on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The opera has been in preparation for some time, and its rendition will do credit to the performers.

A party of Nimrods were up at Monrovia Peek the first of the week, and George A. Persons was fortunate enough to shoot a fine deer.

#### THE COURTS.

Various Fortunes of Those Variously

JUDGE CHENEY'S COURT. e jury in the case of Joseph Fisher, for assault with a deadly weapon, were te to agree, and the prisoner was dis-

charged.

Harry Edwards was sentenced to San Quentin for two years for petit larceny; second offense.

James Bernard, charged with robbing Weils, Fargo & Co,'s express, was on trial before a jury; case continued till today at

Mary O. H. Steneman vs. R. T. Royal. Plaintiff bought a house and lot from defendant for \$11,000, and gave notes secured by a mortgage for two-thirds of the price. The pr. perty was represented as free of incumbrances, but eight liens, aggregating \$2850, have since been filed against it. The plaintiff filed a complaint asking that this amount be offset against her mortgage, together with an injunction by Judge Cheney restraining defeadant from negotiating her notes.

notes.

Niles, Coffin & Co., wholesale grocers of Indianapolis, sued A. E. Frampton for \$551, due on two promissory notes.

Peter Hoehnle filed a mechanic's lien of \$600 against O. S. Weyse for building stone foundation for his hotel in the town of Hollywood.

JUSTICE AUSTIN'S COURT. JUSTICE AUSTIN'S COURT.

John W. Adams, held for battery, satisfied the complainant and was discharged on the payment of costs.

Fred Schaffer, for assault on Robert Pothoff, was fined \$20 or 20 days; committed to

hoff, was fined \$20 or 20 days; committed to jail.

Hing Luey, accused of assault to murder, was discharged, owing to absence of witnesses for the prosecution.

Robert Rutherford did not appear for sentence on the charge of vagrancy. He was sentenced to 90 days in jail and his cash bail of \$25 was ordered forfeited.

Emite Metzler will be tried next Monday for crueity to animals.

Emile Metzler Will be tried next Monday for cruelty to animals.

Stephen Verdugo pleaded not guilty to petit larceny, and will be tried tomorrow at 9:30 a.m.

In the case of Samuel White for cruelty to his boy, the defendant was discharged.

The trial of Alfred Howell for battery was continued till September 4th at 10:30 a.m.

JUSTICE TANEY'S COURT.

A. Clements pleaded guilty of battery and was fined \$5.
Pilar Monroy and Domingo Balderanno, charged with stealing horses out in the Downey district, were arrested at Bakersfield and brought before Judge Taney yesterday. They were held in \$1000 ball each, for examination next Monday.

A. J. Flores was held in \$300 ball for threatening Isabel Santa Cruz. Examination September 1st. tion September 1st.

A round dozen of vagrants and disorderly characters were fined and committed.

JUSTICE KING'S COURT. Ah Ying, a Chinese gambler, was dis

charged.
The case of A. Clement, for disturbing the peace, was continued to September 11th, at 10 a.m.

The Freeho ders.
The Board of Freeholders held its final session at the Council chamber yesterday afternoon. Each member was supplied with a printed copy and the whole instrument was read by the Clerk. It was signed by all members present and will be submit ted to the others for their signatures, when it will be submitted to the Council, proba-bly next Monday.

## A LUCKY TRIAL

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to send you this voluntary statement of my expesience in testing the merits of Joy's Sarsaparilla. For the past five years I have been troubled with an exceedincily sluegish liver, and within the past two years I have been troubled with an exceedincily sluegish liver, and within the past two years it has brought within its trail a thoroughly disordered stomach, including loss of appetite and distress after eating, pains in the back and kidneys, and boils around my neck and face. I have fried several remedies which are advertised as specially for the liver, and never could get more than temporary relief of about a week or two. I have fried several remedies which are advertised as specially for the liver, and never could get more than temporary relief of about a week or two. I have fried several remedies which are advertised. Sarsaparilla as a test, and while taking the first bottle I became convinced of its merits for I could feel it was working a change in me, I have taken five bottles, and during that time my troubles have left me. Everything is working full and regular, in fact it has cleaned, purified and braced me up generally. I feel life a new man. You areat perfect liberty to use this as you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to

Ask for Joy's Vegetable Shranparilla.
One pint of the juices of Vegetable alteratives
peculiar to California, combining the most effetive liver and kidney remedy, blood purifier,
stouach regulator and vegetable laxative in existsuce. All druggists. 41 per bottle; 5 for \$5.

Our values today are so great that we can-not say enough about them, but will try and dive as good a description as possible, but, to to the items their real justice, it will be

Our values today are so great that we cannot say enough about them. but will try and give as good a description as possible, but, to do the items their real justice, it will be necessary for a personal inspection.

OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

Knoted Fringe Towers, 19c Each.

A snow-white, pure-linen damask towel, with knotted fringe, large size, with handsome red or blue borders, at 19c each; heavy damask pattern; s id all over at 49c each, with knotted fringe, large size, with handsome red or blue borders, at 19c each; heavy damask pattern; s id all over at 49c each.

These goods need no praise. Thuy speak for themselves. Made of cambric secretucker and Turkey red. All we ask is to examine and Turkey red. All we ask is to examine and the making. The greatest bargain we have ever offered; 25c each; none worth less than 50c, and many worth more.

Parasol Sale, 22.49 Each.

An assorted lot of silk, satin and fancy sun shades, in the very latest sty es land ellects, all fine goods, at 24.49 each, none worth less than 50c, and many worth more.

CLOTHING DECARIMENT.

Men's Suits, \$5.98.

CLOTHING DECARIMENT.

Men's Suits, \$5.98.

We are at a loss what to do about this suit. Its value is of such a nature that it seems impossible to describe it for the price, as you would hardly believe it A neat blue suit, latest sack pattern, a good wearinx and stylish material, at \$5 9s; sold everywhere at \$10c.

Men's Brown Suits, \$7.98 a Suit.

An all-wool brown mired, the style sack suit. For business wear this color and qualities are hard to replace. Just imagine an all-wool, extra-fine four-button, fr. nen frock suit, at \$10c.

Men's Freck Suits, \$11.69.

Now don't wait until these goods are all sold, for it seems that these values and qualities are hard to replace. Just imagine an all-wool, extra-fine four-button, fr. nen frock suit, as 50d elsewhere at \$25.

Men's Euchement at a sestitched and bound undershirt an extra-fine article, at 39c; sold elsewhere at 75c.

Men's Suits, 39c Each.

A cool and comfortable coat, made of importe

lots, all sizes among them, to be closed out at 69c each; none worth less than \$1, and many worth more.

Men's Baibriggan Socks. 15c a Pair.
Men's fine full-fluished baibriggan socks, 15c a pair, sold everywhere at 25c.
Pique ies, 26 Each.
Men's fancy pique ties in knot shape, just the thing for summer wear, at 2c each, sold elsewhere at 10c.

Men's Bathing Suits.

Two pieces all-wool knit bathing suits in blue or red. \$1.5 a suit, sold at it over at \$5.

A large wide-brimmed chip hat good for beach wese at 5c. or 10c.
Childrens' wide-brimmed white sailor hats at 15c each, sold elsewhere at 45c.

Childrens' wide-brimmed white sailor hats at 15c each, sold elsewhere at 45c.

Our 15c each sold elsewhere at 45c.

This table becontains men's as ad-boys' straws of all styles and kinds, all at the uniform price of 25c, none worth less than 50c and many worth more.

Our 49c Table of Hats.

This table holds the finer class of straw hats for both men and boys; satin-lined, satin-braids cantons, etc., at 49c each; these styles are new and stylish; none worth less than 75c and as high as \$1.25.

Crush Hats, 98c Each.

French felt crush and knock-about hats at 88c; sold all over at \$1.50.

Stiff Hats \$1.49 Each.

Men's stiff hats in many colors and styles, the very latest, at \$1.40 each; sold elsewhere at \$1.50.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's stiff bats in many colors and styles, the very latest, at \$1.49 each; sold eisewhere at \$3.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Infants' Shoes, 25c a Pair.

Ladies' Kis Shippers, 49c a Pair.

Ladies' Low Cut Shoes, \$1.25 a Pair.

Ladies' Iow Cut Shoes, \$1.25 a Pair.

Ladies' Iow Cut Shoes, \$1.25 a Pair.

Ladies' Iow Cut Shoes, \$1.25 a Pair.

Ladies' Hand-turned Shoes, \$2.49 a Pair.

The finest and the best walking shoe made; at \$2.49, sold elsewhere at \$4.50.

Men's Cair Shoes, \$2.49 a Pair.

A perfect beauty; an extra calf shoe; one that we will guarantee to give the best satisfaction at \$2.49, as elsewhere at \$3.75.

Men's Prench Caif Shoes, \$2.38 a Pair.

Men is Prench calf in congress, button or lace, at \$2.98 to lesewhere at \$4.

Men's Hand-sewed Shoes, \$4.22 a Pair.

A genting a hand-sewed Shoes, \$4.22 a Pair.

A genting a hand-sewed Shoes, \$4.22 a Pair.

Children's Canvas Shoes, 75c a Pair.

Children's Canvas Shoes, 75c a Pair.

Children's Canvas Shoes, 75c a Pair.

English Sateens 15c a Yard.

This is an extra 'ne material. in brown, tans or white, full 25c.

All-wool She herds' Plaid, 19c a Yard.

A double fold, taped edge, wide Nottingham curtain net, 15c a yard; a splendid white material, and sold elsewhere at 15c.

Checked nainsooks, 5c a yard, in blue-and-white or red-and-white oliadis, and sold elsewhere at 15c. red-and-wnite plaids, and som eisewhere at 12½ a yard. 1ndia linens, 5c a yard, in brown grounds and white figures, sold elsewhere at 12½ c. Bedsheets, 55c each; a good size, ready for use, sold elsewhere at 75c. Pillow-cases, 15c each; ready for use; sold

Pillow-cases, loc each; ready for use; sold elsewhere at 250.

Shirting prints, 50 a yard, warranted, in new, small ratterns.

Linen crash, 40 a yard; pure linen, just the thing for kitchen use, sold elsewhere at 8½c.

Chambrey prints, 9ca yard; in fancy designs, sold colors, all fast, at 9c; sold elsewhere at 15c.

HOSIERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.

Linen Lace Tidies, 5c Each.

An all-linea antique lace tidy at 15c each; sold allower at 19c.

Lace Pi lowsha-1s, 17½c Each.

One yard square with taped edge, lace pil-

An all-dinen antique lace tidy at 15c each; sold all over at 16c.

Lace Pi lowshama, 174c Each.
One yard squars with taped edge, lace pillowshame, 174c each; reduced from 25c, sold elsewhere to be Redsets, 11.69 a Set.
Consisting of lace bedspread and two lace shams, taped edge, extra fine lace, \$1.69 a set; sold all over at \$2.75.

A French-ribbed, solid-colored stocking, 85c a pair; sold all over at 15c.
A French-ribbed, solid-colored stocking, 85c a pair; sold all over at 15c.
A perfect black, warranted not to crock or fade in washing; silk finish, 49c a pair; reduced from 75c.
Ladies' themise, 45c Bach.
Ladies' themise, 45c Bach.
Ladies' themise, 45c Bach.
Ladies' shirts, 45c Each.
Ladies' shirts, 45c Each.
Ladies' drawer, good muslin, trimmed in tucks, laces and ruffle, at 45c; usual price, 75c.
Ladies' drawer, good muslin, trimmed in tucks wheel-pattern lace and ruffle, at 45c; usual price, 75c.
Ladies' Nightiresses, 45c Each.
Well-made, good size, trimmed down the front and on the neck and sleeves with torchon or cambric ruffle, 45c each; reduced from 75c.
Ladies' Riace's Rich Care.

front and on the neck and sleeves with torchon or cambric ruline, 450 each; reduced from
750.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Black Sik & Oves 240 a Pair.

An ex ra fine black sik taffeta glove, 6-button lengths, 24c a pair; sold everywhere at 50c.

An extra bargain; something extra fine in
black or colored silk mitts, extra lengths, at
25c a rair; sold by us at 50c and elsewhere at
65c. By all me ans see them.

Ladies' Walking Jackets, 81.69 each.

Made of fine maceital, in different patterns,
at \$1.69 each; just the thing for evening wear,
and sold elsewhere at \$4

Embroideries, 90 a yard.

Fine work embro dery 2 to 4 inches wide,
washed cambrie or lawn, at 8c; none worth
less than 15c and many worth 25c.

Rverlasting Yoking, 25c a yard.

Twenty-seven inches wide and extra fine all
over everlasting yoking in rich, handsome
patterns, at 35c; sold everywhere at 50c.

MILLIA KRY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Straw Bonnets, 15c.

Children's bress Ha's, 49c each.

Children's hat- in the very latest, called the
dewdrop, at 49c each.

This style is becoming
to every child as well as young ladles, and reduced from £1.

Feople's store, Friday, August 24, 1888,

Sidewalks.

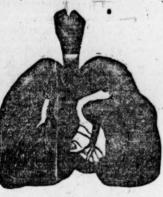
John Haag, 65 Barl street, is prepared to by artificial stone sidewalks and guarantee them.

Prices reasonable.

The original Austrian-Hungarian Kitol can be found at the Vienna Buffet, corr Main and Requena streets. No better made. Try a sack of Golden Wedding Kansas City Flour, El Dorado Store, corner Sixth and String.

Physicians say that Hungarian food is ex-ceedingly nourishing. It can be found at the Vienna Buffet, cor. Main and Requena streets.

HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST.



Together with the EYE, EAR AND HEART,

J.A. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Hollenbeck Block, corner Spring and Second Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most approved medical inhaistious, combined with proper constitutional rimedies for the liver, stomach, blood, etc. We are also now using the Compound Oxygen treatment which has such a world-wide reputation in lung and nervous affection. Probably no system of practice ever adopted has been so universally successful as that introduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of catarrot, throat diseases, bronchitis, asthma and consumption.

CATARRH.

Ner.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless unless ooth lungs are seriously involved. The inhal ions aid us in dissolving the nucous and irontinating and healing the cavities, which inching else can do with the same success the very best references from those already sured.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at my office for consultation and examination, but, if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my medical Treatise, containing a list of pues-

Per Cent.

20

Per Cent.

20

Per Cent.

20

20

Per Cent.

Per Cent.

Physician and Surgeon, late of Grand Rapids, Mich. Specialist in all forms of female complaints and all chronic diseases of the blood, etc.

Per Cent.

The term catarch is applied to a peculiar disorder of the nostrils and adjacent parts, which prevails to an alarming extent and is productive of very serious consequences. The most prominent and characteristic feature is a morbid discharge from the head, varying in its nature at different times.

In some there is an almost constant flow of clear, acrid fluid, but oftener an offensive, purulent or muon-purulent, greenish-yellow matter is secreted, which accumulates in the nostrils of drops into the throat, necessitating its frequent removal by blowing the nose or expectoration, and order by both processes. Sometimes patients feel as the upst their whole head was in a state of rottennes, so great is the amount of matter discharged and "O fettid is its odor. The patient is greatly annoyed by the constant dropping into the throat of the morbid matter from the head, and as a recumbent position naturally favors the flow downward, his rest is frequently disturbed from this cause. Many sufferers are obliged to lile with the head very much elevated in order to sleep with some degree of comfort.

In others a tough, viscid and offensive phiegm collects behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, adhering to the parts with gluish tennetity. Its lodgment embarrasses respiration and oreates a sensation of irritation and uneasiness in the affected locality, which gives rise to a constant and almost irrevisible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the nucous into the throat so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around him.

Again, the offensive matter hardens and deposits itself on the membrane of sleep green that, in some cases these incrustations accumulate to such an extent as to form a regular plug-in the nose, which obstructs breathing and produces serious discomfort. So flruly do these merusations which, in time, may destroy the bony st

sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable, stuffy sensation in the head, and occasioning violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing.

The voice is weak, indistinct and husky, or of a nasal character, displaying a sort of sniffing quality. Oftentimes there is a continuous hoarseness and discordance. There is also a sense of irritation in the throat, and frequent attempts to clear the sarris of phlogra, production of the continuous hoarseness and discordance. There is also a sense of irritation in the throat, and in others of a distressing and almost constant dryness, for the temporary relief of which they have to swallow frequently. Others, again, speak of a constant bad or nauseous taste in the mouth or throat. The stomach generally suffers more or less and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious and nearly always bad in the morning. The patient is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, at times fearful, timid, agitated and inclined to drowsiness and sleep, the memory weakened and permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membrane soon becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightost causes so that a breath of wind upon the linings of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and givery organs. Thus the patient is languid; unable to perform the slightost causes so that a breath of wind upon the linings of the nose or throat becomes by giving it a new impulse and involving a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, eneroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronch, when but a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs. Catarrh may, and often does and involving a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In thi

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Turkish, Russian, Electric, Sulphur, and Medicated Balks, Our Ladies' Department is the finest on the ceast, who open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily. Gentlement's department open day and night. These baths are the best preventive colds and their results; also a preventive for consignous cases. A well given Hamman bath has no equal as an ato promote and restore healthful activity in the human of Elegant plungs bath in connection with the establishment Hamman bath is not only a matter of chamilises, but acts on the nervous system. Here and k days, and the exit that fresh and veivet; peak peculiar to youth. Borra, with an experience of 20 years in the management of the management of the control of the cont

three years ago. Since that time the

changes bave been slight.

Higher wages have always been paid

obtained in the manufacturing States.

the agricultural laborer is directly

benefited by a protective duty on

Take the lowest rate of wages paid

in any section of the Union-that which is current in the Southern States

-and compare it with the highest wages paid for similar labor in Europe.

apparent. That difference is attribucable largely to our protective duties,

which enable the manufacturer to em-

ploy men at good wages, who, in their turn, are able to buy the farmer's pro-

ducts and to pay good prices for them.

It is ridiculous to attempt to make it

appear that the manufacturer and his

mployés are the only ones benefited by

THE Herald has subscribed for a se-

ries of telegraphic campaign lies from

New York, which it prints among its

other telegraphic news. The latest is

the stale, old, transparent falsehood

and subscribing thousands of dollars

for Harrison and Morton. Now, we

know that the Democratic party con-

tains a very large number of men who

sion-otherwise they would not be

are illiterate and dull of comprehen-

Democrats-but we should think our

contemporary goes a little too far

toward insulting the intelligence of its

readers in printing so childish an ab-

surdity as this. We don't know how

much the Herald pays for these fic-

tions, but, however small the sum may

be, it can hardly be considered a pay-

IT is stated that the cable company

does not now intend to build a viaduct

over the Southern Pacific tracks on San

Fernando street, but will cross them

on a level. This will be a great disad-

vantage to the company, to passengers

and to East Los Angeles. The cross-

ing in question is so great a danger to

life and limb that many persons refrain

from living in that pleasant section of

the city on this account. It was hoped

and believed that the new cable line

would furnish a safe as well as speedy

TARDILY and reluctantly the Herald

has done what its party expects of it

cratic platform-carefully refraining

means of communication with eastern neighbors, but it seems that

ing investment.

this is not to be.

about New York Chinamen organizing

manufactures.

This points to one method by which

TIMES-MIRROR TELEPHONES.

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J. WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary. "Protection to American Industries and Homes."

Morton, too!"



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For Vice-President HARRISON, MORTON. OF NEW YORK.

Down, Free Trade, Pension Vetoes and Bandana

	residential El	
AT LARGE	, w	H. L. BARNE
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DISTRICT IV		L B. MIZNEI
DISTRICT V		EO. A. KNIGH
DISTRICT VI	В	I. M. STREETE

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Representative in Congress:

COUNTY TICKET.

an Legislative Nominati DISTRICT XXXIX......J. R. MCCOMAS

DISTRICT LXXVII.....JOHN R. BRIRRLY.
DISTRICT LXXVII.....J. M. DAMRON.
DISTRICT LXXVIII.....E. E. BOWARDS. Judicial Nominations.

WALTER VAN DYKE WILLIAM P. WADE WILLIAM H. CLARK

y Nominations.

MARTIN G. AGUIRRE.

PORT JABEZ BANBURY.

CHAS H. DUNSMOOR.

D. W. HAMLIN.

Let JOHN W. PR. ANCIS.

SCHOOL BORRTS. P. HATT.

ROBERTS. P. HATT.

ROBERTS. S. M. MEREDIFH.

H. F. STAFFORD.

...H. V. VAN DUZEN. A. E. DAVIS. ....S. LITTLEFIELD. City and Township Nominations. For Otty Justices....... H. C. AUSTIN. W. C. LOCK WOOD

For Township Justice. THEODORE SAVAGE.
| FRED C. SMITH-|
| H. S. CLEMENT. For Birds of Passa

at Santa Monica can be supplied with THE Traces by applying to our agent, S. B. Hall, who, by special arrangement, is able to dengers on the early morning trains

ing from Pasadena and Santa Monica will find THE TIMES by applying to the

The President's message to Congress on the rejection of the fisheries treaty.... Blaine addresses a great audience at Ban-, Me....Eighteen persons killed and my injured by a boiler explosion....The old courthouse at Fairfield burned....

Very hot weather in Central Callfornia...A site chosen for the
San Diego quarantine station...A n Diego quarantine station...A difornian arrested in New York for (uggling...:Missouri Democratic Conven-n....Gen. Harrison enjoying his vagan....Sixteen more cases of yellow fever braska Republicans....Chinese Anar-ists organizing in New York....Mere rests in the Chicago opium conspiracy
...Northern Pacific disposes of \$5,000,000
f its securities to a foreign syndicate.... California fruits auctioned at Chicago.... The jury in the Powell murder trial at Redrood City disagrees....The Pennsylvania loods subsiding....Proceeding in Senate and House.....Turf events in East of the city of Chester disaster... Robert Garrett's filtness... Butterworth renominated for Congress in Ohio... The Afghan cising suppressed... France formally procests against Italy occupying Massowah... Wheat again advances... Fatal cable-car accident at San Francisco... Yesterday's base-ball games.

WHERE is Belva's letter of accept-

In 1840 Indiana gave Gen. William Henry Harrison about 14,000 majority. It ought to do better this year.

ALBEADY a monument to Sheridan being talked of. Talk is easy, but-there is the monument to the Nation's

Is the Democrats use up all the sur-clus for ordinary expenses, how are they going to pay the \$220,000,000 bonds which fall due in 1891?

THE "Old Roman" says that wages a the United States are only 4 cents tigher than in England. The "Old Roman" is—misinformed.

New York Tribune declares a t truth when it says: and Stripes are not to

CIRCULATE THE GREAT SPEECH.

Without exception the strongest and most convincing protection speech of the compaign is that of the Hon, William Williams of Indiana. delivered in Los Angeles on the evening of August 21st. Of this powerful Republican address THE TIMES presents today an authorized stenographic report, revised by the author before printing. The speech is literally "reeking" with accurate and pertinent statistics and other facts of value, gathered with care by the distinguished author, and presented with telling force. It makes the best possible campaign document for wide distribution, and should be sent broadcast. The attention of Republican committees, clubs, candidates

and citizens is called to it. THE TIMES containing the speech will be supplied in bulk at the following low prices, the money to accompany the order in each case:

Per 100 copies..... \$2.50 Per 1000 copies...... 20.00 We can supply 100,000 copies, if need

your orders! TODAY'S "TIMES."

be, upon very short notice. Send in

The present issue of THE TIMES, of which we print an extra large edition, is an excellent campaign document. The powerful speech of Hon. William Williams, delivered on Tuesday evening, of which we print a verbatim report, is a remarkably forcible and clear exposition of the leading issue of the present campaign, placed so vividly before the people that he who runs may read. It must certainly be difficult for any fair-minded man to read this speech and not admit that the Republican party has a claim upon the votes of all American citizens who have in view the dignity, presperity and progress of their country. The speech should be preserved, and doubtless will be, by all our readers who are interested in the live political issues of the

We also print a clear and graphic exposition of the comparatively littleunderstood silver question, written for THE TIMES by J. D. Reymert, Esq., of this city. As a local question, the prosperity of Los Angeles is closely bound up with the silver-producing sections of the Southwest. The question has, however, a far larger and more important application to the whole country, whose healthy financial status is seriously threatened by the course of the Democratic Administration, which has reduced the value of silver, since the accession of King Cleveland to power, from 106 to 92 cents. The premeditated silence of the Democratic platform on this important subject is an insult to the Pacific Coast, which our voters will not fail to resent.

A large amount of general campaign matter will also be found in today's TIMES, thus forming a paper admirably adapted for circulation among the intelligent voters of Southern Cali fornia, many of whom are at present on the anxious seat and only waiting for a more perfect understanding of the questions at issue to cast their votes on the side of American labor and American manhood.

We are prepared to furnish, extra copies of this day's edition of THE Times to the number of 100,000, on very short notice.

## CIRCULATION.

For the information of advertisers, and to settle the question of relative circulation, the following authoritative and verified exhibit is again published. For the half year embraced in the tement, the on of the Los ANGELES TIMES averaged more than 7000 copies daily. The proof of this claim is found in the statement under oath of the President of the Times Mirror Company in a recent case in court. Following is the exhibit made by him for the six months ending with March, 1888:

Average circulation of the Los An-BELES DAILY TIMES: 

7.648 copie The court case, wherein these facts were brought out, was one in which the Tribune, not THE TIMES, was primarily concerned, and the rival journal, with its business manager on the witness stand, did not pretend to claim a circulation of more than "about 5000" -one-third less than the circulation of

A word to the wise advertiser is bastante.

## GEN. HARRISON.

Villification of the most flagrant ing use of in their efforts to defeat the election of Gen. Harrison. But the testimony of those who have known him long and intimately is sufficient to furnish a strong bulwark against the attacks of his opponents. No better type of the American citizen can be found than Gen. Harrison presents in the consistency of his life, in his unfaltering loyalty and in his devotion to duty in whatever direction that duty lies.

His pastor in Indianapolis, Rev. L. testimony of those who have known

His pastor in Indianapolis, Rev. L. M. Haines, has written a letter to the New York Independent, in which he

says of him:

"For some time before the war Mr. Harrison was superintendent of the Sundayschool, and after his return from the army was for a number or years, up to his election as United States Senator, the teacher of the Congregational Bible class for men. So successful was he in this work that he drew to the class a large number of young men active in business and professional life. I meet among the officers and members of the churches of different denominations in the city not a few who speak with enthusiasm of the inspiration to a true life they received while members of that class. One of its former members said to me yessays of him:

conception of the truth in his head, and he had that truth also on his heart.' He takes hold of his duties with both hands earnestly. 'Our responsibilities to God'iss a phrase I have heard him use a number of times in his prayers, and in such a tone as to make it clear that it is one of the great truths that shape his thinking and conduct.

"When, at the beginning of the seventh ballot the word came, 'California solid for Harrison,' a friend sitting next to the General turned but him and said excitedly: 'General, that settles it; you are going to receive the nomination. How do you feel?' He answered in his quiet, deliberate way: 'Well, if it does settle it, I feel more concerned than I did the other day, when I thought I was beaten.'

thought I was beaten.' ... "There is about Gen. Harrison an utter

thought I was beaten.

"There is about Gen. Harrison an utter absence of pretense or affectation. He discards any attempt to make a show of himself, and would be the last person to speak or act for mere effect. Open and straightforward in both language and actions, he lacks that quality of a politician which makes one expert at 'pulling wires' and 'laying pipes'.

"He impresses one as being a man of balanced mind and clear convictions who would give any truth brought before him a fair chance, but who would allow nothing to swerve him from the path of duty. With him a promise is sacred; with him yes means yes and no means no. He is not a man desirous of dictating to others, nor will he allow himself to be dictated to. Decided in his convictions, broad in his views, inspired by a high moral purpose, ruled by a conscience both strong and informed, he has led a life in this city conspicuous for its probity and its stainless integrity."

Does not Gen. Harrison embody in

Does not Gen. Harrison embody in his character all that could be asked a protective tariff. All classes share for in a candidate for the highest office the benefits of such tariff and all classes within the gift of the American people? would suffer by its removal.

#### "REFORM."

The Postoffice Department furnishes an admirable example of the success achieved by the Democratic Adminis-tration in "how not to do it." For over a year a continued howl of disgust went up from all sections of the country at the miserable character of the postal service. When the estimates came in, it was found that the Democrats had been trying to make a record for economy by cutting down the effectiveness of the service: But that is not all. Last week a man was arrested in Chicago who had been engaged for over two years in the systematic robbery of mail boxes. He claimed to be one of an organized gang of letter thieves. Yesterday a dispatch noticed the disappearance from a registered mail bag en route from Oregon to New York of a letter containing about \$25,000, no trace of

which can be found. These are only a few instances that have come to light. It is reasonable to suppose that there are a large number of similar circumstances, which have not been made public. Then, again, we have the cases where Democratic campaign literature has been surreptitiously inserted in mail matter, addressed to Republican voters. Further circulars addressed to postmasters, commanding them to make lists of all voters calling for mail at their offices, and to indicate their political prefer

Altogether the Democratic Postoffic Department is a very fair specimen of the general tendency and practice of Service Reform, as introduced into this country by that eminent Buffalo statesman, Grover Cleveland.

WHERE IS THE SURPLUS?

The awful surplus is rapidly disapearing-melting away, so to speak, under the able financial management of the Democratic Administration. much to the dismay of the Democratic leaders, who see themselves in danger of being deprived of their chief argument in favor of free trade. According to the most recent estimates, the prospective surplus, after deducting expenses of the current year from the revenue, is only \$15,000,000. The appropriations are over \$60,000,000 in ex- But English votes will not elect Clevecess of last year. There has been a great deal of humbug about that surplus, anyhow. The present Congress has had to appropriate over \$18,000,000 for deficiencies, the largest deficiency appropriation since the war. If adeappropriations for run ent had been made, the surplus would have been only \$67,000,000. Should the Democrats be allowed to bungle with the finances of this country a little longer we shall no longer be worried with a surplus, but cheered by a healthy deficit in the revenue in true European style. Should the Mills Bill pass and result, as expected, in a \$74,000,000 reduction of the revenue, the income of the Govern ment would not come within \$50,000,000 of meeting its expenses. So much for the great Democratic

financial bogy!

## A PATIENT PEOPLE.

Combinations between corporations are a standing menace to the prosperity and comfort of the people. there is no legalway control them, a way should be made. A recent instance of the multifarious forms in which this species of oppression crops up is furnished by the action of the railroads running between Chicago and Kansas City, in deciding to displace their fast trains between the two places with more moderate ones. trains reduced the time from nineteer nature is one of the weapons that our They are not removed because they do and a half to about fifteen hours. not pay, or are dangerous. Nothing of the sort. Here is the reason, as given by the superintendent of the Burling-

This is a pretty state of affairs to exist in a free country, and shows that Americans are a long-suffering people, or else are too busily engaged in accumulating money to insist upon securing their rights.

## FARM WAGES.

Now that much attention is directed to the rates of wages paid in European countries, a recent investigation by the Department of Agriculture of wages paid farm labor in the United States becomes specially interesting. The last previous investigation was made

# A TAIL-TWISTER.

President Cleveland Adopts a of the country, notwithstanding the competition of Chinese labor. The New Rele. average rate in this State is now stated to be \$38.08 per month. In the Middle

States it is \$23.11; in the Western States, He Yearns to Grasp the British Lion's Caudal Appendage,

The great difference at once becomes

the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that the treaty agreements justify acts, and further maintain aside from any restraints of that disputed interpretation the relative po-sitions of the United States and Canada, as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnish more ties for kindness and consideration, and better, than treaty covenants. While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the situation, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty to attempt by negotiations to remedy the existing wrongs, and finally to eliminate by a fair and just treaty those ever-recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just rejected by the Senate was well suited to the exigency, and Senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for security in the future from vexatious incidents, and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood relations and intimacy without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity. It is of importance to note that this has been affected without any apparent dis-

and spoken its little piece, declaring that the people like the county Democratic platform—carefully refraining, however, from saying so much for itself. It is not to be wondered at that so able a classical scholar as the editor of our esteemed contemporary should find it hard work to repress its contempt for that preposterous conglomeration of illogical paradoxes, evolved from the hazy brains of our local Demoration of illogical paradoxes, evolved from the hazy brains of our local Demoration of illogical paradoxes, evolved from the hazy brains of our local Demoration of Grover for the next President of these United States. The London Spectator very frankly says: "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any prime minister of England has ever done." But English votes will not elect Cleveland. The American people propose to be heard in the matter, and they will declare in favor of protection to the workingmen of America and honest Ben Harrison.

The President has worked himself into a bad temper, because the Senate rejected the fisheries treaty, and now of the Prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were entitled by law, or if they were denied other privately the policy in the prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were notified to the principal of the prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were notified to the burning as the price of the prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were notified to the principal of the prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were notified to the prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were notified to the prisish dominions of North America, should be, or have been, lately deprived froights to which they were notified to the prist of the prisish dominions of North America, READY FOR RETALIATION. into a bad temper, because the Senate rejected the fisheries treaty, and now ital by twisting the British lion's tail. with the aid of the Retaliation Act. Retaliation seems a very poor course to be adopted by two countries which set anexample to the world and inaugurated a new era in introducing arbitration for the settlement of inter-

national disputes. CLEVELAND would not keep on etoing pensions, if he did not know that his party approved the vetoes. That they do approve them there is no doubt. Moreover, the Democrats in Congress persistently prevent consideration of any measure designed to increase, equalize, or favorably revise the scale of pensions allowed to soldiers of the late war, or to their orphans or widows.

THE three daily newspapers-not including the Tribune, a private organof the city have all declared in favor of the new charter. Such a consensus of favorable opinion on the part of the press should presage the adoption of the charter by the people.

roposes to make a little political capi-

HENRY GEORGE supports Cleveland. Henry George says that Col. Tracy, editor of the recognized Administration organ in New York, declared that Connecticut and New Jersey were lost, and that something would have to be done to save New York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE .- Ingomar, the Barbarian, was given again last evening to a not over full house, as usual. The classic Grecian beauty of Miss Lora Hollis is doubtless as great an attraction as the company possesses, and there are a few habitues of the baldhead row and several susceptible young gentlemen who have been constant attendants since the opening of the engagement. been constant attendants since the opening of the engagement.

Miss Nannery is a pretty little minx, and, though she has but half a dozen lines to say, she carries her part well.

Time and the Hour tonight.

NEXT WEEK .- A rumor that there would NEXT WEEK.—A rumor that there would be no attraction at the opera-house next week was in circulation, and gained publicity through the columns of a morning paper. This rumor is without foundation. Mr. Wyatt has a somewhat novel attraction on hand. Mrs. Longshore-Potts, M.D., the distinguished Quakeress, will deliver a series of lectures on physiology, health and disease, commencing Tuesday evening next with an address to both men and women. Wednesday afternoon Dr. Petts will deliver her first lecture to ladies only. Both introductory lectures will be free.

n California than in any other section

\$22.22, and in the Southern States \$14.54. It is noteworthy that, with the exception of California, the highest rates have

has been effected without any apparent dis-position on the part of the Senate to amend its provisions, and with the evident inten-tion that no negotiations should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

by law, or if they were denied other privileges therein specified, the President might
deny to vessels and their masters and crews
of the British dominions of North America
any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States; and also to deny
entry into any port or place of the United
States of any product of said dominions, or
other goods coming from there to the
United States. While I shall not hesitate
upon proper occasions to enforce this act, it
would seem necessary to suggest that it
would seem necessary to suggest that it
would be best if the enforcement is limited
in such manner as shall result in the least
possible injury to our own people, arfact,
would probably be entirely inadequate to
the accomplishment of the purposes. I
deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of Congress to certain particulars
in the action of the authorities
of the Dominion of Canada, in
addition to the general allegations already
made, which appear to be in such marked
contrast to the friendly position of our
country, as in my opinion to call for such
legislation as will upon the principles contrast to the friendly position of our country, as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will upon the principles already stated properly supplement the power to inaugurate the retaliation already vested in the Executive. Actuated by fire generous spirit which has characterized our legislation, our tariff laws have since 1806 been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit across the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other countries." INCREASED POWERS ASKED.

The President here quotes the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington between the United States and Great

ninth article of the treaty of Washington, between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated in 1871, which, he says, was largely a modification of the treaty of 1818, in which the privileges referred to were made reciprocal and given by Canada to the United States.

Continuing the President's message says: "During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across the United States under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about \$270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutlable under our tariff laws. By far the larger part of this traffic consisted of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces brought to and carried from our ports in our own vessels. The treaty stipulations entered into by our Government was in harmony with the laws which were then on our statute books and are still in force. I recommend immediate legislative action, conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandles in bond across or over the territory of the United States or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending those laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated in July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions small remain in force for the term of years mentioned in article 23, we find no mention of

to 25 inclusive and article 30, commonly called the 'fishery article,' shall continue in force, in addition to other satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of article 29, it will be found that the law passed by Congress March 1, 1873, to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction."

construction."

After quoting the act of March, 1873, the President says: "Here, then, is a distinct enactment of Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 should continue in force. There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between Caudal Appendage,

And Sends to Congress a Message
Urging Retaliation.

His Corpulency Sudd-nly Most Splicitons for the Rights of American Fishermen, and Anxious to Put in Operation the Congress as titled, it is not necessary to invoke the well-neck the Associated Press.] The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon:

"To the Congress: The President sent the Senate of the treaty negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and mysters of British North Americas seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted. The treaty upon the subject, concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing in the waters adjacent to Camada have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances. Their vessels have been seized upon pretaxis which appeared to be entirely hadmissable, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian officials and autherities in a manner inexcussibly harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the subject. The conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that the treaty agreements justify these acts, and further maintain that the treaty agreements justify these acts, and further maintain to any further maintain to a control of Congress is acticular to congress the treaty agreements justify these acts, and further maintain that the treaty agreements justify these acts, and further maintain that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian interests.

"We deny that the treaty agreements justify these acts,

PROMPT ACTION REQUIRED.
"I wish to call the attention of Congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinien requires prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes and the im-mense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States Govern-ment and made free to all mankind, while the Canadian railroads and navigation com-nances share in our country's transportation ment and made free to all mankind, while
the Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation
upon terms as favorable as are accorded our
own citizens. The canals and other public
works built and maintained along the
line of lakes are made free to all.
In contrast to this condition, and evincing
a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit,
in Canada is subject to toils. By the treaty
of 1871, provision was made to secure to
citizens of the United States the use of the
Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in
the Deminion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion,
and yet evidence has for some time been before Congress showing that the toils charged
on cargoes destined to Canadian ports are
nearly all refunded, while cargoes bound
for American ports are not allowed such
advantage. I recommend that legislation
be had as well to give Canadian ressels
havigating our canals and their cargoes
the same advantages granted to our vessels
and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and
that the same be measured by exactly the
same rule of discrimination.
"These are subjects which partisanship
should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground caimly, and, having put
aside other means of settlement, if we enter
upon a policy of retaliation, let us pursue it
firmly, with a determination to subserve
the interests of our people, and maintain
the high standard and becoming pride of
American citizenship.
(Signed) "Grover Clevelland."

the intense heat would permit. About 1:30 o'clock, while the building was a mass of flame, the explosion occurred. Withou the outward walls of brick crumb crashed into the street. In an instant scores of men were buried under the débris. There was a moment of silence, ther a cry of horror from the multitude. first strong impulse to fly from further pos sible danger was soon overcome. Hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead and rescuing the injured. after body was found, crushed and man gled by the great timbers and masonry

gled by the great timbers and masonry almost beyond recognition. The injured were carried to neighboring residences, then to their homes as soon as their identity could be fixed.

The dead are as follows: John Moore, Joseph Bridges, William Geltz, Thomas Dourgais, Frank Sheffer, Gilbert Mericle, Frank Mandover, Frank Muncimer, Chris Laighouser, John L. Elchowger, John Hoffman, Lewis Roesco, Joe Bulgrave, John Elke, Thomas Jetters, A. Showelschii, Sylvester Jelihouse and one man unknown.

The fatally injured are Albert Hoechman, Benjamin Crouse, Joseph Smitge, Joe Smith, John Suller, B. Tingle and M. Soellz.

The fire started from shavings in the an-

Smith, John Suller, B. Tingle and M. Soeliz.

The fire started from shavings in the engine-room. After the roof feil the firemen turned the hose upon the immense revolving iron bleacher filled with straw and rags, super-heated. The explosion followed. The bleacher was carried 200 feet across the tramway, where most of the people were standing, mowing them down like grass. It passed about as high as a man's head, and most of those killed and injured were struck by it on the head.

Seven of those killed by the explosion were coopers by trade. Nearly all have large families in poor circumstances. They will be buried at the city's expense, prohably all together, next Sunday. The Mayor has appealed to the citizens for aid for the destitute families. The Coroner's jury will investigate.

Chicago's Great Opium Conspiracy. Chicago's Great Opium Conspiracy.
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Three additional arrests have been made in the opium conspiracy. Inspector Crowley returned from the East today, where he has been working up evidence in the case, and received a telegram this afternoon that three arrests had been made, but said that for special reasons he could not give the names. He says that the details in the case are very interesting, and will be made public in a few days.

Wheat Again Higher. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—There was another slight advance in wheat this afternoon, and the closing figures were as follows: Buyer season, \$1.70; buyer 1888, \$1.73%; October, \$1.65%; November, \$1.67; December \$1.70%.

Garrett's Condition.

New York, Aug. 23.—The rumer that Robert Garrett was removed to the insane asylum and is very much worse is dealed. He is asid to be in about the same condition as for the past few days.

# POLITICAL.

Takes Another teat Speech.

ction Has Built U the Pacific Slope.

> au's Tribute to Cafor-'s Greatness.

an Island Out of Range | Re ncient Bandana Report

By Telegraph to The Times.

BANGOR (Me.), Aug. 23.—[By the Mo-ciated Press.] Five thousand peoplet-tended the Republican demonstrationtoday. Blaine was loudly cheered whether took the platform to make a spe was in perfect health, saving a schi hoarseness. His speech was written ud the confined himself to the manuscript. He began his remarks by stating that the

Democrats all over the country had is-torted his statement made in New rk when he compared the savings in bant of English workmen to those in Massaru-setts. They had said that he had mint when in fact he had said that of the wking people. He had said that of the wking people. He had found savings in including the said that of the wking people. He had found savings in including to \$182,000,000, whilsing the said that the said Massachusetts they amounted to \$317,0,-000. England, he begged his audienceso remember, had a population of 30.000,0, while Massachusetts had only 1,500,000n-habitants, and remembering that he English workingmen lived in a free-trade country and those in Massachusetts in a protected county, it would be impossible to fly hm it would be impossible to fly but the force of the argument. He was wiling, however, to admit that the aggregate savings in British banks, amounting to \$520,000,000, all belonging to English will ers, and then take into consideration be proportion of the population, and then wat consolation do the Democrats find? he speaker then went on to make like comar-isons between England and the other Stars and his figures made the result the said. He showed that after 28 years of protective tariff the wage-workers of New York and New England have \$715,000,000 on depait, against an aggregate of all savings of \$51,-000,000 in Eugland. He said that it showd the American workman to have saved re times as much as the Euglist man. The Damocrats, he said, always made to

the American workman to have saved are times as much as the English man.

The Democrats, he said, always made he point that the prosperity of manufacturing in this country was at the expense of he farmers. To refute this, Mr. Blaine armished statistics showing the growth of Western or farming States. The Southsin States had recovered from the bankrundy and devastation of four years of war, and for 15 years of protection now had \$200,000 more property than they owned in 180, and still, continued the speaker, these is the very ones who are leading the first against protection.

PROTECTION ON THE P ACIFIC.

Continuing, he said: "Nor must I oait

in this hasty review of the condition of ar in this hasty review of the condition of arcountry under the protective system to all your attention to our splendid States on be shores of the Pacific. In 1860 the minesof California had greatly diminished in valle, immigration had fallen off, agriculture had not been largely developed, manufactures were not fairly started, the total property of California and Oregon was but \$23,-000,000. A new career opened to them with the enactment of protective lariff in 1821. The ranch, farm and vineyard were everywhere developed and cultivated, manufactures grew rapidly, and the region which a few years before had been one great miners' camp became one of the most properous and most promising of the whole Union. California and Oregon have in 20 years, by the census of 1889, added more than \$1,250,000,000 to their wealth, and have been accumulating in far greater ratios during the last eight years, of whose results we have no official returns. Beside an immense product of cereals and an enormous growth of wool, California is entering upon the cultivation of tropleal products, which have been brought home to us over both oceans, and if not arrested in the industrial progress in the workshop, on the farm, and in the orchard, she will acquire a prestige and wealth which will put her in the front rank of States of the Union. the farm, and in the orchard, she will acquire a prestige and wealth which will put her in the front rank of States of the Union. Imperial in extent, the Pacific Slope is destined to be imperial in strength and the spiendor of her full development."

At the conclusion of Blaine's speech, addresses were made by John A. Kasson of Iowa, G. R. Loving of Pennsylvania and others.

## POLITICAL NOTES

Missouri Démocratic Convention— Gen. Harrison H. Jaying Himself. JEFFERSON CITY (Ma.), Aug. 23.—The Democratic Convention rominated Mayer Francis of St. Louis for Governor. The platform reaffirms the principles of the St. Louis platform, and indorses the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in the passage of the Mills Bill. It condemns all trusts and monopolies, and favors such legislation as will secure to both producers laws of supply and demand.

RICHMOND (Ind.), Aug. 23.—The Repub RICHMOND (LBG.), Aug. 23.—The Repub-lican campaign opened here today. Log cabins with voters of 1840 were among the features. The meeting in the afternoon was addressed by Gov. J. B. Foraker of Ohio. Mr. Chase, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and others addressed meetings tonight, after a torchight procession. HARRISON'S VAGATION.
PUT-IN BAY (O.), Aug. 23.—Gen. Harri-

son spent this afternoon and evening in reading. The members of the Middlebass Club will not allow delegations to land on the island, and it is impossible for strangers to secure permission to visit the cottage. BUTTERWORTH RENOMINATED. CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Ben Butterworth

was renominated for Congress by the Re-publicans of the First District, and W. J. ance for the Fifth District. NEBRASKA'S CHOICE.
LINCOLN (Neb.), Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention this afternoon nomi

nated for Governor Gen. John M. Thayer, the present incumbent. THURMAN TAKES A REST.

PORT HURON, (Mich.), Aug. 23.—Judge
Thurman passed a quiet day and held an
informal reception this evening at the cox
tage of D. W. Brooks.

The Floods subsidin PITTSBURGH (Pa.), Aug. 28. are again within the regular channels, people of the flooded districts are return to their homes. Trade and railroad to to their homes. Trade and rainced trained are partly resumed, but it will be a week before all lines are opened. The loss is \$1,000,000 or more. The loss at Wheeling is \$250,000; at Altoona, Pa., \$250,000; in Washington county, \$200,000; Westmoreland county, \$100,000; Indiana county, \$100,000. The damage here is confined to flooding houses and stoppage of work in the mills.

Chinese Anarchists Organ Chinese Anarchists Organize.
New York, Aug. 23.—The Sun pris
card signed "Wong" saying Chinese or
izations of so-called Anarchists over
strong are being formed here for the
pose, ostensibly, of mutual protection.
real object is to get possession of the
enues of the Chinese municipalities
force.

A Californian in a Scrape. EW York, Aug. 28.—A Califord ed Armod Callian, a passenger o La Champaign was held by Un Commissioner Hitchcook Loder

## THE ILL-FATED SHIP.

Latest List of the Lost Passengers.

Investigations of the Disaster to Be Soon Commenced.

Only Three Bodies of the Victim Thus Far Recovered.

Other Coast News-Fine Racing at the Distric Pairs-A San Diego Contractor Arrested at San Francisco—Hot Weather at Merced, Etc.

graph to The Times SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The terrible accident off Ft. Point in the bay here vesterday, which resulted in the sinking of the steamer City of Chester and great loss of life, is still the chief topic of conversation. There is con-siderable diversity of opinion as to who was to blame for the collision. The officers of the Oceanic and Harber Pilot Mevers that Capt. Wallace of the City of Chester was at fault, in that he did not conduct his ship in accordance with the signals exchanged. On the other hand, Capt. Wal-lace holds that he was in the right, and thinks that if there is any blame it rests

NUMBER OF THE DEAD. Thus far only three bodies have been reported as found, but the number of dead is stimated to be at least 13.

with the officers of the Oceanic.

Nothing has been done toward holding in inquest, though Coroner Stanton has learned that the disaster occurred within the bounds of his jurisdiction. The latest list of the dead and missing is as follows: Edward Chambers, Robert Fulton, Adam nd, J. C. Hampton and wife, Mrs.

Richmond, J. C. Hampton and wife, Mrs. J. Heneny, G. W. Anderson, Mrs. Meech, Mrs. Porter, J. Green, Mrs. A. E. Prather, Josie Brewer, C. T. Davis.

The Coroner does not expect that any more corpses will be found for eight or nine days. Some of the people were possibly caught by the wreck and held under the water by it, and their bodies cannot, of course, be recovered unless the wreck is raised.

An official inquiry into the cause of the sollision will be made by United States Supervising Inspector Labbock during the fore part of next week. As the Oceanic vailed under the British flag, the conduct of her officers will be investigated by British consul Douahue. The inquiry will begin on Monday next.

A SAN DIEGO VICTIM. SAN DIEGO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. S. E. Prather, the San Diego lady on the ill-fated City of the San Diego lady on the ill-fated City of Chester, was the mother of Mrs. Aaron Frost of this city, and had been on a visit to her daughter here for some time. Mrs. Frather and her two daughters left San Diego on the last trip of the steamer Noyo, that being the first time in her life she had been on the water. On her arrival at San Francisco they took passage on the Chester for Eureka.

REPORTED MISSING CHICO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Charles Meech, reported as being one of the missing pas-sengers on the City of Chester, left Chico on Tuesday morning to join her husband who is employed at Eureka. She was ac-companied by her two small children. Mrs. Meech's mother lives here and is completely prostrated, as no mention is made in the re-ports of the children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23,-Of the rescued passengers of the City of Chester 33 today applied for and received back their passage money. A large number have yet made no appearance, and in not applying for the refunding of their money they are thought to be trying to guard against legally condoning the damage done them.

## THE DISTRICT FAIRS.

Good Racing at Petaluma-The Yearling Record Proken.

PETALUMA, Aug. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] The third day's attendance at the

fair was unusually large.

The first event was the unfinished special race postponed from last night with two heats to the credit of Follis and one won by Lady Escott. Fourth heat: Follis won in 2:23, Lady Escott second, Ben Ali third.

Mile and one-eighth dash, running, with Leon, Oscar Wilde, Nancy and Nadeau,

starters—Leon won, Nancy second, Nadeau third. Time 1:58%.

Special free-for-all trot for a purse of \$1000, between Arab, Woodnut, Alfred S. and Adalr—Arab took the first heat by a length, Alfred second, Woodnut third.

rime 2:21.

Before starting the second heat of the special race, Adair was withfrawn on account of lameness. Arab won the following heats and the race, Woodnut second, Alfred S. third. Best time, 2:17%.

The pacer Sydney paced a mile against time in 2:19%.

Pacing, 2:24 class, with Racquet, Damlana, Gold Leaf, Little Slope, Prussian Boy and San Diego starters—Gold Leaf took three straight heats and the race. Best time, 2:21. Second and third money was equally divided between Damiana, Little Hope and San Diego.

In the free-for-all, yearling colts, Valensin's black filly Fleet trotted a mile against Harris's filly Lorenzo, making the distance in 2:44, or five and one-quarter seconds less than the best record for yearling races. The record of 2:31½ made by Noriaine in 1887 was made against time, and not in a race.

CHICO, Aug. 23.—Running race, purse of

race.
Cuico, Aug. 23.—Running race, purse of 150—Entries: Three Cheers, San Luis Obispo, Mettie Moak, Adonis, J. M. K. Bagebush and Sam. The first heat was won by Three Cheers, the second and third by J. M. R. Best time, 1:49.
Pacing race, free-for-alt, mile heats, best firee in live, purse of \$500—Entries: Almont Patchen, Pacohontas, Elwood and Bracelet. Almont Patchen took the first teat, Elwood winning the purse in the next three heats. Best time, 2:22.

Killed by a Cable Car. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—O. P. Grant, in employé of the Sutter-street Railroad ompany, was run over by a dummy this ternoon and received injuries in the back and hip which will cause his death. He was lying flat on his face and reaching hrough a manhole, engaged in repairing he road, and did not notice the approach of the dummy. The gripman, apparently, ild not see the prostrate man until too late o avoid running over him. The dummy wheels caught Grant and rolled him along book 20 feet before the train was stepped.

Convicted for His Brother's Crime SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—The order of odd Fellows in this city have interested hemselves in the case of John Curran, nemselves in the case of John Curran, erving a sentence of 40 years in State's mison for highway robbery, committed near lownieville two years ago. Later developments seem to show that Curran's rother, who much resembles him, is the milty party, and the facts have been laid efore Gov. Waterman, who will investigate the matter.

A Contractor Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—W. C. Shatack, who was arrested Wednesday evening on telegraphic orders from San Diego, still in the City Prison. He was a street outractor in San Diego, and it is charged at he left San Diego in debt. The athorities refused to release him, although is brother, D. D. Shattuck, of Gage, Shatsek & Co. of this city, offered ball in the am of \$20,000 for his appearance when ranted.

San Diego's Quarautine Station.

San Diego, Aug. 23.—A commission contains of Henry W. Sawtell, M.D., Surgeon the United States Marine Hospital at this season.

San Francisco; Capt. J. W. White of the evenue service, and Thomas J. Arnold, collector of Customs at this port, has been Collector of Customs at this port, has been engaged today in selecting a site for the Government quarantine station for which the President has just signed a bill appropriating \$55,000. It is understood, although not definitely settled, that a site has been selected on the Government reservation at the entrance to the harbor near Point Loma, and that work, will shortly be commenced.

Firemen Injured. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—At a fire in Joseph's curiosity shop tonight District En-gineer Sullivan and Foreman Conniff of engine No. 1 and several other firemen were overcome by smoke, and a number of them were taken to the receiving hospital, where it was some time before they recovered. The damage to the stock was trifling.

Gen. Howard Coming South. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23,—Gen. O. O. Howard and his staff have gone to Santa

Dr. Powell's Jury Disagrees REDWOOD CITY, Aug. 23.—The jury in the case of Dr. L. A. Powell, charged with the murder of R. S. Smith, was discharged at noon to lay, being unable to agree. The jury stood 7 for conviction, 5 for acquittal.

Ah Jake Bespited. SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—The Governor today granted a respite of 90 days to Ah Jake, a coolie sentenced to be hanged in Sierra county for the murder of a country

Appointed.
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 23.—The Governor has appointed Frank A. Kimball memberat-large of the State Board of Horticulture rice A. S. Campbell, resigned.

State Dental Association SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.-At the evening session of the State Dental Association W. Decrow of San José was elected presi-dent for the ensuing year.

Merced Breaks the Record. MERCED, Aug. 23,-The therm registered 112° in the shade this afternoon breaking the record of last year of 110°.

THE TURF.

Prince Wilkes's Brilliant Victory— Los Angeles Captures a Race. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—[By the Associated Press. | At Washington Park this afternoon 3:30. Bud Doble was behind Clingstone, while Crit Davis, weighing 28 pounds more, handled the reins over Prince Wilkes. In three heats Clingstone only had the lead once, and for a short distan Clingstone's chances appeared best, and at the most critical points of the heats, he would break, permitting Wilkes to win as he pleased. Before the race Clingsto a hot favorite, bringing \$100 against \$40 for Wilkes. Before the second heat Wilkes sold for \$100 and Clingstone \$17, and before the third heat Wilkes brought \$50 and Clingstone \$4. The best time was made in the first heat, namely, 2:16, and the fastes quarter in the last heat.

Another important feature of the day was the successful attempt of Axtell to break the 2-year-old record of 2:26, made by Beil This had been the best record east of the California mare, being 2:21. Axtell, after the second trial, trotted a mile in 2:24%. He is owned at Independence Iowa, by W. D. Williams, and is by William L., full brother of Guy Wilkes, out of Lou, who is by Membrino Boy. She is owned by C. W. Williams of Independence, Iowa. About 7000 people were in attendance.

AT MONMOUTH PARK MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 23.—One mile— Egmont won in 1:44%, Guano second, Banourg third.

third.

One mile—Hypocrite won in 1:45½,
Ocean second, Now or Never third.
One and one-suxteenth miles—Little
Minch won in 1:51½, Eurus second, Magura third.

Three-quarters of a mile—Britannic won in 1:1534, Salisbury second, Wheeler T. third.

Three-quarters of a mile—Freedom won in 1:18, Himalaya second, Rednett third.

LOS ANGELES A WINNER. SARATOGA, Aug. 23.-Three-quarters of mile-Fiddlehead won in 1:211/4, Alamo

second, Remsen third.

One mile—Terra Cotta won in 1:51¼,
Bohemian second, Joseph third.

Two miles—Los Angeles won in 3:54¼,
Alexandria second, Young Sweep third.

Three-quarters of a mile—Yum Yum won
in 1:18¼, La Clair second, Rebellion third.
One and one-sixteenth miles—Dago won One and one-sixteenth miles—Dago won in 2:00%, Michael second, Belle Brocck third.

AT UTICA. UTICA (N. Y.), Aug. 23.—Trotting, 2:24 class—Lucille's Baby won, Jeremiah sec-ond, W. H. McKearney third. Best time,

2:24½.

Trotting, 2:18 class—Pavoma won, T.T.B. second. Hest time, 2:18½.

Free-for-all, trotting — Rare Ripe won, Fred Folger second. Time, 2:22½.

BASE-BALL.

An Umpire Defeats the Giants at Philadelphia.
Washington, Aug. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Careless fielding and indifferent battery work on the part of Kelly and Radbourne was the cause of the defeat of the Bostons today by the Senators Score: Washington, 6; Boston, 4. Bat-teries: Widner and Mack for Washington, Radbourne and Kelly for Boston

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23,—With the help of Umpire Valentine, Philadelphia defeated

of Umpire Valentine, Philadelphia defeated New York today on an unjust decision in the sixth inning. Score: Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2. Batteries: Buffington and Clements for Philadelphia, Keefe and Ewing for New York.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—The home team won today by heavy hitting. Coleman, in particular, distinguished himself by making three two-baggets. Score: Pittsburgh, 7; Indianapolis, 0. Batteries: Galvin and Miller for Pittsburgh, Boyle and Myers for Indianapolis.

Miller for Pittsburgh, Boyle and Myers for Indianapolis.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Four of five of the runs made today were the direct result of errors. Score: Chicago, 3; Detroit, 2. Bat-teries: Beatin and Wells for Detroit, Baid-win and Daily for Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Cleveland, 1; Cin-cipanati. 6 cinnati, 0.

Northern Pacific's Finances New YORK, Aug. 23.—The Northern Pacific has completed the sale of about \$5,000,000 of its securities. The price is not made known. The sale is to a syn headed by Henry Villard. The bo go to Europe, where the bulk of the third mortgage is already held. The transaction is said to extinguish the floating debt and is said to extinguish the floating debt and leave something less than \$2,000,000 in the treasury to be expended in improvements. An independent company, with a capital of \$8,000,000, has been formed for the purpose of supplying the railroad with equipment. Large orders for engines and cars have been placed. The equipment company is composed of large stockholders and directors of the Northern Pacific organization, and the railroad is not bound for anything beyond the rental of the equipment furnished to it.

Pension Increased.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—An increase of pension has been granted to Elisha B. Santord of Los Angeles.

# CONGRESS.

Southern Election Cases in the Senate.

How the Mugwump Question Is Settled Down South.

Senator Chandler on the Duty of the Republican Party.

The Senate Adjourns Without Listening to the President's Message-The House Bevels in Its Beauties-Another Retaliation Bill Promptly Introduced.

Ey Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Aug. 23.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—In the Senate, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution calling on cretary of the Interior for copies of reports and affidavits on which the Com-missioner of the General Land Office based his letter to Mr. Burns of the House of Rep resentatives on the subject of timber depre iations. It went over till tomorrow, Mr.

few remarks. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution (which went over till tomorrow) directing the pay-ment of the award to the La Abra Silver Mining Company, under the convention with Mexico.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the preamble and resolutions from the Committee on Library, accepting the bust of Garibaldi presented by the Ital-

ians of this country.

Mr. Evarts delivered a eulogy on the life and character of the Italian hero.

Mr. Chandler then resumed the speech which he began yesterday on the resolution for an investigation on the recent Louisiana election. Commenting on one account as to the murder of William Adams, he said: "They do not allow Mugwumps in Louisiana. They kill them. He was a white man, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Democrat, who concluded to support the Warmouth tieket, and he was not allowed to live. He was shot to death in Monroe and his body thrown into the river, in or der to enable Ouachita parish to give the vote returned from it for Nicoll." Mr. Chandler then turned his attention to the election frauds in New York, and after de scribing the methods returned to the Louisiana case, and concluded as follows:

"If the Republicans of the North have not the ability, persistence and courage to demand and secure the observance of universal suffrage, but submit to its nullification by an oligarchy which now rules North and South, and if they thus abandon the colored people to the wrongs and op-pressions which now encompass them, they will deserve no better fate than to have the whips and fetters from which Abraham Lincoln freed the boudmen applied to their

own backs."

The resolution was laid aside without ac-

The Senate then took up the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee on the subject of the suppression of the colored votes at the municipal election in Jackson Miss., and Mr. Wilson of Iowa addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. His remarks were interrupted by the appearance of one of the secretaries of the President, who delivered to the Senate a message from the President, and Mr. Wilson yielded to Mr. Edmunds, who moved an adjournment.

Mr. Morgan suggested that the President intended to send an important message on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries

The presiding officer: The message has peen received.
Mr. Morgan: I hope it will be submitted to the Senate before adjournment.
Mr. Edmunds: The message can wait till

tomorrow.

Mr. Morgan: I ask the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken and the motica agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 20; a strict party vote. Adjourned.

House,—In the House, on motion of

vote. Adjourned.

House.—In the House, on motion of Mr. Smith of Arizona, a bill was passed granting the Tidal Land and Water Company a right of way through Ft. Waliace military reservation, in Arizona.

Mr. Dubois of Idaho offered a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for a list of pardons granted by the President to persons convicted of unlawful cohabitation in Utah and Idaho. It went over till tomorrow.

morrow.

The House resumed consideration of the conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill. me discussion as to whather the

rights of the House had been invaded by the Senate, and whether the Committee on Military Affairs had been guilty of trespass on the rights of another committee, the conof the rights of another committee, the conference report on the Army Bill was rejected 38 to 61.

The House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment. Further conference was ordered.

ence was ordered.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation

The pending point of order against the The pending point of order against the French spoliation claims section was sustained by the Chair, on the ground that the order directing the Committee on Appropriations to make provisions for the payment of the claims was reported adversely by implication by the subsequent adoption of a code of rules in antagonism therewith.

Mr. Dibble appealed from the decision, and the question being on sustaining the decision of the Chair, he made the point of no quorum.

decision of the Chair, he made the point of no quorum.
Further proceedings were suspended to allow the committee to rise and the Speaker to lay before the House the President's message relative to the fisheries question. The reading of the paper was listened to with profound attention. At the conclusion the Democrats burst into applause.

The Speaker referred the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. McCreary securing unanimous consent to report from that committee on the subject at any time.

ort from that committee on the subject at any time.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota immediately offered a bill to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the President to protect American interests against unjust discriminations in the use of canals in the British Dominion of North America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then made an effort to resume the regular business, but no quorum appearing, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NOTES.

France Continues to Protest About the Massowah Affair.

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from India says that the Afghan rising has proved a fiasco. The troops turned against Ishak Khan, declared in favor of the Ameer and deposed the government of Walmena, who supported Ishak. The Ameer's authority has been firmly established in Turkestan. FRANCE'S PROTEST.
PARIS, Aug. 23.—Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has prepared a reply to the Italian note announcing the occupation of Massowah. Gobiet reiterates the argument that Italy has no right to the possession of Massowah, and that the capitulations must be maintained.

ron-clads to reinforce the French squadron

in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Two bomb explosions occurred in different quarters of Paris today. One occurred in front of the Registry Office. The police are trying to discover the culprit.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—One thousand houses have been burned at Orenburg.
Ten thousand factory operatives are made ton closesta according to the arrival at Yoko-lownon, Aug. 23.—The arrival at Yoko-hama of an English steamer with a cargo of Russian kerosene has caused a decline in the price of American petroleum there.

Chicago Fruit Sales.
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The Earl Fruit Company sold one car of Vacaville grapes at the following average: Tokay, good order Montgomery & Co. sold two cars of Calimontgomery & Co. solt two cars of California fruit. Pears were hard and green, but realized well. Sales; Pears, Rewell, \$1.85; Onendago, \$1.85; B. Clairgeau, \$1.50@2; Duchess, \$1.50; Gros, \$1.30; Seckel, \$2; Bartlett, \$1.35. White Malaga grapes, 85c.

A Courthouse Burned. FAIRFIELD, Aug. 23.--The old court louse in which were the law offices of and others, was destroyed by fire this after-noen. The loss is estimated at \$2600, which is covered by insurance.

Yellow Fever JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Aug. 23.—Sixteen cases of yellow fever have been reported since 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

LAWN TENNIS.

Fourth Day of the Santa Monica Tourney. Yesterday morning the playing was all in Second round-R. Carter beat Tobin 6, 3: 6, 0, S. Carter beat Bowring 6. Carter beat Wilberforce 6, 4; 1, 6; 6, 2, Third round—R. Carter beat F. Carter 6, 0; 6, 2. Bettner beat A. Carter 7, 9; 6, 3;

Final match, run out-R. Carter beat Bettner 6, 2.

Bettner 6, 2.

Bettner defaulted the last two sets in the match, owing to an injury to his hand, giving the position of runner-up to R. Carter.

Today R. Carter plays for the champion ship with W. H. Young of the San Gabrie club, who wen the championship last was the same control of the san Gabrie club, who wen the championship last was the same control of the san Gabrie club, who wen the championship last was the same control of the same con

ship with W. H. Young of the San Gabriel club, who won the championship last year. The third match yesterday, all corners double, between the Carter brothers and Saunders and Ward of the Pasadena club, was won by the Carter brothers—6, 3 and 6, The doubles will be finished this a iternoon. There will be playing on Saturday also, and a private match game on Sunday for coin. About \$300 is up already and much interest is taken.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Again to Be Furnished by Merrill &

Cook
A few weeks ago the Board of Education asked the book stores to signify at what prices they would furnish the supplies needed for all the public schools in the city, the quantities and quality of goods being specified. Four of the leading houses re-sponded with bids, with the result that Merrill & Cook were found to be the suc-

cessful bidders. The bids run from \$1,-303.02 to \$1,548.15.

This is the second year that this enter-prising firm has secured the contract for supplies, besides selling the city over \$7000 worth of school-desks.

A large and enthusiast c meeting of Texans was held last evening at Turnverein ex-Texans who are now residents of Los-

Angeles county.

Ex-Congressman Herndon, formerly of Tyler, was elected president, and several hundred names were enrolled. Appropriate committees were appointed to provide for a programme of anyaments, and the society adjourned to meet again two weeks from Thursday at Turner Hall.

It is the desire of the association to have all ex-residents of Texas, who are now living in the outlying towns of Los Angeles county, to send their names to Ben Cain, secretary, California Bark building.

Chinese Jewelers Last night Officer Bowland caught a couple of Chinaman trying to sell some jewelry. They had a large plain gold ring and a heavy seal ring, which they offered for little or nothing. The officer thought from their actions that they had stolen the rings and took them to the police station. At the station they said they found a purse with the rings in it. The matter will be investigated today.

SIGNAL SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.-At 5;07 a.m. today the thermometer 23.—At 5:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 59; at 12:07 p.m., 80; at 5:07 p.m., 71. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.88, 29.87, 29.84. Maximum temperature, 83; minimum temperature, 58. Weather, clear,

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Albambra ALHAMBRA, Aug. 23 .- [Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stone have returned from a three months' sojourn in Illinois. Mr Stone reports full trains of people seeking homes in California. It is his opinion that the numbers coming west-ward this fall and winter will be as

ward this fall and winter will be as great, if not greater, than last year.

John A. Logan Post, G.A.R., of Los Angeles will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Opequan by a picnic at Alhambra, September 16th. A right royal reception will be given the old vets, and everything done to make their visit pleasant and agreeable. A committee of citiens will confer with committee of citiens will confer with committee from the post to complete rrangements. George Rice with his family are now

snugly ensconced in their elegant new residence on first street. It is a source class of buildings is but a precursor of the many handsome dwellings to be erected in the near tuture, making this town still more prominent as a desir-able place for homes.

able place for homes.

There are premonitions of fun ahead in the only original Book Club. The issue that appears to be upheaving the formerly placed bosom of this literary society is the disposition to be nade of the present accumulation of

It was the intention of the formers It was the intention of the formers of the club to donate the books to the Alhambra public library, and subscriptions to the fund were made with that understanding. Now comes a perverse minority with a proposition to hand the books over to the school library. A meeting will be held next week Saturday, whereat a vote will be taken to decide the momentum question. The

day, whereat a vote will be taken to decide the momentous question. The minority are seeking proxies in all directions, and the end is not yet.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of Miss Belle Thompson, took advantage of the silvery rays of the harvest moon and gave a lawn party at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Thompson, last evening.

Ice cream served in a canvas pavilion, Japanese lanterns twinkling brightly throughout the grounds, games and social commingling of the large number in attendance, made up an evening of rare pleasure, and added a good-sized mite to the fund the ladies have taken upon themselves to raise for the

taken upon themselves to raise for the purpose of furnishing the new church, which is to be dedicated in September.

PESTH, Aug. 23.—Trefort, Minister of Public Instruction, is dead.

Parts, Aug. 28.—Admiral Krantz has given orders for the equipment of eight

Democratic orators are denying that British manufacturers have subscribed \$10,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, but they will not swear that the amount is not £2,000,000.

GLANDERS.

DISEASE AS DANGEROUS TO MEN AS TO HORSES.

It Has a Firm Foothold Among the Animals of Los Angeles County, and Is Spreading Rapidly - A Word of Caution

There is probably no disease more to be dreaded by horses and men than glanders.

It is a disease that but few people know anything about, and it has puzzled even the given it much study, for the reason that it eldom makes its appearance among humi beings. But it does attack a human being once in a while, and when it does there is but little chance for the recovery of the per

For these reasons people who own horses or have anything to do with them should be very careful whenever the dread disease appears among their stock.

During the past two months, glanders has prevailed in this city to a greater or less extent.

has prevailed in this conless extent.

A number of horses have died, and one
or two gentlemen, who owned a number of
hurses in the county, have\_been almost
ruined. A large number of their horses
have died off, and a great many more have

had to be killed.

A TIMES reporter sought an interview with a well-known horseman yesterday. The lover of the noble beast admitted at once that the disease is rapidly spreading.

The lover of the noble beast admitted at once that the disease is rapidly spreading. He said:

"Yes, it is a terrible disease, and horsemen have done all in their power to check it, but so far they have been unsuccessful. The disease is spreading rapidly through the county, and if something is not done very soon thousands of horses will fall its victim. Not only that, but I very much fear that it will spread to human beings, fer it is of the most malignant type, and it is much easier for human beings to catch it than doctors will admit."

"Is there no cure for it?"

"No. As soon as the first symptoms appear the horse should be killed and the

"Is there no cure for it?"

"No. As soon as the first symptoms appear the horse should be killed and the body either burned or buried. I much prefer burning, for then there is no chance for the 'virus or poison to spread. If that course were adopted we might get rid of it very soon, but it is hard for a man to kill a fine horse simply because he seems to have a little cold."
"How does the discourse we have a little cold."

"How does the disease spread?"
"How does the disease spread?"
"When a horse drinks at a watering trough or eats in a stall he is apt to leave some of the virus, and if the next horse who comes along happens to zet some of in his mouth, he is sure to have the disease. No drug under the sun will saye him. The glanders cannot be cured, and the sooner people who nave horses learn that fact the better will it be tor themselves and their neighbors?"

people who have horses learn that fact the better will it be for themselves and their neighbors."

"How do human beings catch it?"

"In the same way that a horse does. If a man is tampering with a horse who has the glanders, he is liable to get some of the pus on his fingers, and if he touches his lips, and the virus remains, no power under the sun can save him. This reminds me of a horrible case that was brought to my attention a few years ago. I was called to the home of a wealthy banker to look at the family horse. The animal had grown up with his children, and they worshiped him. The daughters, three lovely girls, ranging from 12 to 17 years of age, thought as much of that old horse as they did of their nurse. They visited him regularly, and when the stableman told them that he was too sick to leave the stable, they visited him every few hours during the day. They fed him candy, sugar and anything that he would eat. The younger girl was with him almost all the time, and when I went to the stable I found her feeding him sugar.

"A glance at the old horse told me that he had the glanders, and I asked the stableman why he had not been shot. The little girl was by my side in an instant, and I never saw such grief depicted in a child's face when I told her that her old friend would have to die or every horse in her father's stable would be in great danger. She rushed to the old beast, who seemed to know what was going on. He put his head down in her lap, and the two friends seemed to weep together. If I ever hated myself in my life it was when I ordered that horse shot.

to weep together. It I ever nated myself in my life it was when I ordered that horse shot.

"Well, I went back home, and I did not hear from the family until some days after, when I met the banker on the street and he told me that his three daughters were dangerously sick. A terrible fear took hold of me and I asked him about the symptoms. When he told me, I knew that his daughters had the glanders, and could not live. I did not tell him so, but I called on his family physician and told him all I knew about the ease. He said he had been puzzled greatly over the case, and even then he did not know what to do. A number of physicians were called in, and all that money and science could do was done to save the girls, but they all died. The young girl got some of the pus on her fingers while feeding and caressing the old horse, and I believe the others contracted it from her. Had I not seen the Doctor and told him what the trouble was I am satisfied that all of the other members of the family would have been taken down with the dread disease.

"But to return to Los Angeles, people cannot be too careful, for the disease

"But to return to Los Angeles, people cannot be too careful, for the disease is rapidly spreading, and I greatly fear that it will reach such an extent that there will be no chance to check it. And when we stop to think that the human family is in danger, then we should be doubly careful."

FOR THE CAMPAIGN. The Los Angeles "Times" Three Months for Two Dollars. In order to bring THE TIMES within the reach of all during the Presidential care paign, it will be sent three months by mail to any address for the reduced price of rwo pollars, the money to accompany

the order. All who desire to keep posted on the news of the campaign and the issues involved in this great contest for the supremacy of American labor and the ascendancy of American institutions have here an opportunity to do so at a trifling

Send in your subscriptions. For two dollars the paper will be sent for the full three months, no matter when the subscription may begin.

W. S. Pierce, the nephew of the late Vice-President Hendricks (and son of the late Winslow S. Pierce, formerly the Democratic Controller of Califorthe Democratic Controller of Califor-nia), says'that "Harrison will carry In-diana by at least 8000 majority." As Mr. Pierce was always a Democrat up to a few days ago, and a leader in his party in the Hoosier State, his opinion on this subject is probably worth some-thing. Still the Indiana Republicans ought to be able to get a bigger major-ity for Harrison than 8000.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lovers of fine Formosa Oolong teas can be suited at H. Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring

Gilt Edged Butter. Headquarters at Seymour & Johnson

HOMES PORCHARDS LIFORNIA ORANGE VALE, the Mo hill Colony near Sacramer (all California fruits sent East.

Clastettes.



ARE THE BEST! CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find the

PET CIGARETTES SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS! They are made from the very highest cost Gol Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequalled for the delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolute

Without Adulteration or Drugs. ALLEN & GINTER, - Manufacturer RICHMOND, VA.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Chase & Moore, Prop's NEW MANAGEMENT

CUISINE UNEXCELLED.

Strictly first class in all its appointments. Conceded to be the most liberally managed and most elegantly furnished hotel in the city.

Rates, \$2.50 and \$3 Per Day, Excepting parlors and rooms with bath. Spe-

Patronage of commercial tourists especially iolicited. Ample sample rooms.

Contiguous to business center and principal places of amusement. ial contracts will be made. JOS. SCHREIBER, JR.,

Late Bates House. Indianapolis. Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE!

**NEW GOODS:** 

BEESON & RHOADES, Will sell at their elegant new salesroom,

No. 119 & 121 West Second St Between Spring and Fort. On Saturday, August 25th,

AT 10 A.M. AND 2 P.M., A splendid and well-selected stock of goods consisting of all kinds of

FURNITURE

Chairs, Lounges, Parlor Sets, Fine Mirrors AND MANTLE PIECES IN MAHOGANY AND ANTIQUE, WITH FINE FRENCH GLASS.

Sets, Chiffoniers, Easy

Also, a complete line of carpets in Wilton ve vet, body brussels, tapestries, and all g ades of ingrains, linoleums and oilclothes window shades, lace curtains, portieres and corriles poles. cornice poles.

Also, all kinds of mattresses, bed springs feather pillows, and all kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class furniture establish

nent.
The goods are all New and First-class.
Sale peremptory and without reserve.
Ladies are especially invited to attend
ale as especial pains will be taken to n
very body comfortable. every body comfortable.
Goods on exhibition the day before.

BEN O. RHOADES, Auction's EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Wednesdays and Saturdays

Our regular bi-weekly auction sale. Large consignment of household furniture, including parlor, bedroom dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, lounges, planos, organs, bedding, crockery and riassware, at our sales-room, 114 West First street, on SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25TH. Sale at 10 o'clock sharp. E. A. RICE & CO..

General Auctioneers Out-door sales of every kind punctually a tended to Consignments solicited and quie returns made

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED! FROM THE FACE BY ELECTROtysis—a painless method and a permanent result. Information freely given. Office. 237 South Spring street Hours, 10 a m. to 1 p.m. E. H. GRISWOLD. M D.

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Being crowded for room, we have determined to close

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WRAPS

Less than the wholesale cost.

If you are in need of these garments now is your opportunity. Avail yourself of it The stock consists of

Beaded Plush Wraps JACKETS. Handsome Ulsters, Cir.

culars and Chil-

dren's Cloaks. Come and Take Your Choice

See our large front show window for prices. These goods sold only for cash.

B. F. COULTER.

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Wood Wheel . . . Steel Wheel . . . . . \$7.00 LARGE ASSORTMENT. ALL PRICES. At W. S. Allen's Furniture and Carpet Store

82 S. Spring Street SWANFELDT & ROBINSON,



Flags, Awnings, Wagon Covers, etc. Fancy Awnings for Residences A SPECIALTY. 124 E. Second St., cor. of San Pedra.

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C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

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MS Angeles Pipe M SAN FERNANDO & RAILROAD STS. MAGDALENA AVE. LOSAWGELES

=:COAL:= AT REDUCED PRICES

We are now selling from our yard. ALISO AND CENTER STREETS, best and picked coal at \$12 Pk. R TON, and at 75c per 100 pounds. We are also religion to kee and Lehigh Anthroite Coal at reduced prices.

DOMESTIC COKE AND COAL TAR FOR SALE Los Angeles Gas Co., Office, 295 N. Main St.

THE OVERSRADOWING ISSUE OF PROTECTION TO LABOR

ing Contrasts-A Cowardly Party Harrison and "John"-"Protec tion's All Right"-A Tariff Lesson

One duty of Government is to protect the labor of its citizens. Last year cheap toreign labor was imported into the United States in the shape of manufactured goods to the value of \$602,419,769. This was a great wrong to American labor. In that immense to American labor. In that immense amount of imports, permitted by our insufficient and defective tariff, the labor of women employed in the Manchester (England) cotton mills, whose wages do not average \$60 a year, came into competition with the higher-priced labor of our southern and northern cotton spinners. In that mass of imports was the labor of German factory workmen averaging less than \$115, and that of women averaging less than \$50 a year. to American labor. In that immense

Munich is a gallery and center of art. German women with as many as six children saw wood in its streets for 15 cents a day. May a merciful God sink the United States 10,000 feet under the sea before the hideous spectacle shall become an incident of our civilization.

Nearly \$700,000,000 worth of the star-Nearly \$700,000,000 worth of the starvation labor of Europe in the form of manufactured goods imported into this country last year! That which came from Belgium in bales and boxes represented the wages of 22 cents a day for women and 43 cents for men, and the highest-priced labor in loose cargoes of Belgium steel and iron represented wages less than 80 cents a day. Compared with these the wages of Carnegie's men at Braddock are the incomes of princes.

Italian labor in Italian merchandise was imported into this country last year in competition with American labor, at prices that should fill sensitive souls with horror and alarm the thoughtful for the future of the human that free trade would not disturb their thoughtful for the future of the human race. The pay in the cotton factories of Naples is 20 cents a day; of the Neapolitan marble and granite cutters from 40 to 50 cents a day, according to skill; of coachmen, 30 cents; of women in lace factories, 10 cents, and girls, 7 cents; of soldiers in the army, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a month. Of all the workmen in the glass works of Italy, only the skilled blowers receive as high as \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a day, and laborers on farms, hoeing or making hay, from 15 to 18 cents a day, working from sun to sun. God save was supported by the first wages up higher than ours, and tell them if any demagogue shall ever again to throw him into the sea. He is the enemy of the American laboring man.

ing hay, from 15 to 18 cents a day, working from sun to sun. God save America from such wages!

In the Swiss silk goods which came into our half-protected country last year in those \$700,000,000 imports, was the skilled labor of men at 41 cents a day and of women at 29 cents, both competing with the silk weaver of Paterson, New York, Philadelphia and Cheney, Glasgow, in Scotland, is the steam thip factory of the world, and its blast-furnace owners and ironrollers howl for free trade day and night. Of the families in that manufacturing Sodom, 41,000 out of 100,000 live in one room, and half of the men and women in the city are chronically out of work. That one room for a families for the rest that the state of the men and women in the city are chronically out of work. That one room for a families for the rest here described in the state of the men and women in the city are chronically out of work. That one room for a families of at the rest here described in the state of the stat out of work. That one room for a family of father, mother, daughters and sons tell what wages are in Scotland, and how they drag humanity down into

bestiality and misery.

Brothers, the Mills Bill to reduce the tariff is the first step to that one room for an American family. Fight it with-out delay, and fight it to its death; and then make your tariff so protective as to shut out cheap foreign labor in the form of manufactured goods.

HOW PROTECTION PROTECTS.

Practical Difference Between Labor [New York Press.] William Barbour, of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, Paterson, N. J., speaking of the tariff, says: "Our cencern was founded over 100 years ago at Lisburn, Ireland, and from there we supplied all our foreign trade.
When the protective policy was adopted
by the United States we found it to our advantage to build a factory over here at Paterson, N. J., to supply this mar-ket. Meanwhile the home plant sup-plied the rest of our trade. Now Gerplied the rest of our trade. Now Germany has adopted a strong protective policy, and we have been forced to build a factory there. For 40 years our mills in Ireland have supplied that trade, but in a few months our factory at Ottenson, near Hamburg, will be completed, and then we can supply the German market from that factory. Now, in that factory we will perhaps employ 500 hands to begin with. In the United States we employ between 1500 and 1800 in our Paterson factories. Two years ago I made a careful comparison of the wages paid in our Paterson and Lisburn factories. In the former we had at that time 1500 In the former we had at that time 1500 hands and in the latter 2800. Now, in two weeks these 2800 operatives in Ireland drew only \$500 more pay than the 1500 operatives in Paterson drew. Of these 2800 and more operatives in Ireland there is not one who owns the house he lives in. But in Paterson many have bought and paid for nice, comfortable homes. If a man working for me wants to build a house, I am only too glad to lend him the money, for I know he will be more ambitious and a better workman in consequence of it. Or if one of my employes has saved up money and wants to inyest it, I will borrow it and pay 6 per cent. for it. I have in my mind now two girls who have saved up \$1700 apiece. They have deposited the money with us, and we pay them 6 per cent. for it. I mention these things simply to show the difference between the employes in our two factories. None of our employes in Ireland ever had wages enough to be able to have momey at interest, to say nothing of owning a home. The Paterson employes all came from Ireland originally, so you can see how much better off they are here than they were there. I never yet had one ask me to let him return to Ireland and work in that factory, but every time I go to Lisburn the operatives come in crowds and beg for a chance to come over here. Within the past five years we have paid an average of \$30,000 a year duty on otherad. Labor formed such a large percentage of the cost in this thread that it was more profitable for us to make it over there than here. This is under the present tariff of 40 per cent. The Mills Bill reduces the tariff to 25 per cent. What will be the result? Instead of decreasing revenue to the Government of the covernment of the co the former we had at that time 1500 ands and in the latter 2800. Now, in

now. During the past three years or so the revenue on linen thread has been growing smaller and smaller, ewing to the increase in factories and facilities here for making it. If the Government wants to lessen the revenue from this thread let it increase the tariff; then only the very finest grades, which we cannot make here with our well-paid labor, would be imported."

does not belong to the Cleveland side in this campaign. . . In his Tammany letter he complains that he and those who are with him in his tariff they same letter, he vigorously attacks the protection theory. He says of the protection theory. He says of the protection theory. He says of the protection theory at the expense of every householder in the land; a system which breeds discontent because it per-

A PLAIN TARIFF LESSON. Laboring Men, Read This, Then Think, Act and Vote. [E. Perkins.] Last summer, in Brussels, Belgium,

There is only one country in Europe in which the wages of labor are within a half of what they are in this country. That is Great Britain.

Wages in Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland are not one-third of what they are here. Those of Italy are not one-quarter.

Last summer, in Brussels, Belgium, I stood watching some skilled black-smiths welding a steel car-spring, such as we see on all our freight trains. When I asked a strong fellow how much he got, he wiped the steaming sweat from his brow on his shirt sleeve and said: "I get 50 cents a day."
"Is this enough to support you?" 1

asked.
"I have a wife and five children," he A have a wife and hee children," he said, sadly, "and we do not starve."
When I asked the proprietor of the machine shop an hour afterwards, why he didn't pay those skilled men more, he said:

"Because I'm handicapped. I sell my car springs in America, and when I get into New York Harbor with \$100 worth of car springs I have to salute your American flag and give up \$50 as duty. I only get \$50 for what your manufacturer gets \$100."

"Where does this \$50 that you pay as

same breath complains of being branded, as a 'free trader,' he 'resembles ocean into tempest tossed, to waft a feather or to drown a fly.' Brace up, Mr. President; you have underted. "Where does this \$50 that you pay as "Where does this you hay as duty come from?" I asked.

"Why, it comes from my men's wages. That is why I can only pay 50 cents per day, while you Americans pay \$1.50."
"But suppose our Government should take off this tartiff and let your car

"But suppose our Government should take off this tariff and let your car springs in free?" I asked.
"What!" he exclaimed, "and let me secure \$100 where I now get \$50?"
"Yes, that's it."
"Why, I'd flood you with car springs. I'd double my works here. I'd fill New York harbor with them," he continued enthusiastically.
"But would this not break up our workmen who are getting \$1.50 a day for making these car springs in Amerca?" I asked.

'Yes, it would break them up for a

while, but—"
"But how long would it break them up?" I interrupted. "Why, sir, until they were willing to

HARRISON AND THE CHINAMAN.

The Republican Candidate Sound Enough for California.

The Boston Globe, a Democratic paper, has secured from ex-Gov. John D. Long the following statement of Gen. Harrison's position on the Chinese question. A careful perusal by any fair-minded workman cannot but convince him that Gen. Harrison's record is square on the issue:

Harrison, when Senator, voted in 1882 against what was called the Page Bill. It was a bill which, as he and many other sound lawyers believed, violated the provisions of the treaty then existing between the United then existing between the United States and China, and there was, therefore, no other way in which he could honestly vote, being a statesman and

not a demagogue.

But as to excluding the Chinese and stopping the outrageous system by which thee were dumped upon the Pacific Coast, he was in favor of accompoissible—by some bill that should be in harmony with existing treaty obligations, or by making a new treaty that would insure exclusion. In fact, the Page measure, after it became law, was found to be ineffectual, and further legislation was necessary. A bill was therefore introduced two or three years ago in the Forty-ninth Congress by Mr. Morrow in the House and by Senator Fair in the Senate. In the latter it was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, of which Senator Harrison was

a member. It was a vigorous bill, carefully prepared by members of Congress repre-senting the Pacific Slope and approved by United States officials who were by United States officials who were familiar with the difficulties of enforcing Chinese exclusion. It was drawn by Mr. Morrow, who had been Assistant United States District Attorney, and it was an advance on any previous legislation. The Senate Committee unanimously reported it back favorably, and it passed the Senate with no dissenting area. Souther Harrison, therefore, volume of the senate with the senate with the senate with the senate wellvote, Senator Harrison, therefore, vot-ing for it, although Senator Hoar, it should in justice to his position be said.

opposed it in debate. It is said that in 1882 Harrison voted against an amendment of Senator Far-ley providing that no court should admit Chinese to citizenship. But, as Senator Edmunds then pointed out, our naturalization laws already for bade Chinese naturalization. It had been so decided in the courts. Senator Edmunds therefore proposed a substi-tute for Farley's amendment, as fol-lows: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to change the existing naturalization laws so as to admit Chinese persons to citizenship." Senator Har rison preferred the Edmunds amend ment to the Farley amendments, as any sensible man well might, and voted for the former, which fully cov-ered the very point sought for in the anti-Chinese interest.

A COWARDLY PARTY.

Campaign Notes.
The President as a Free-trade Dodger, Evading the Issue.

I washington Special.
The Washington Post fires its last gun before the change in its management, and thus puts the whole crowd of panic-stricken Democrats to shame:
"Why should any honest Democrat take fright or offense when he is called a free-trader, or when his party is designated the free-trade barty? Is not trade practically free when It is taxed for revenue only? Is not that what is meant by free trade all the world over? No party or faction is in favor of abolishing taxes on imports. The Democratic party, by its national declaration of 1876 and 1880; by the President's message, which is its platform in 1888; by the recent speeches of its leaders in the tariff debate in the House of Representatives; by the President's Fourth of July letter to Tammany—by all these, and by its traditions, its history, its inspirations and its hopes, the Democratic party is committed to a policy that leads directly to the consummation of Democratic desire—a tariff for revenue only. He who is opposition is losing as the friend of the colored man. Good joke.

Not an English newspaper has yet aid a word in praise of Harrison and Morton and the Republican platform. Congressman Mills says he is able to sleep, now that his bill has got through the House. The bill is destined to follow his example.

Thirty-seven anti-free-trade Democratic what is meant by free trade all the world over? No party or faction is in favor of abolishing taxes on imports. The Democratic party by its national declaration of 1876 and 1880; by the President's message, which is its platform. Congressman Mills says he is able to sleep, now that his bill has got through Morton and the Republican platform. Congressman Mills says he is able to sleep, now that his bill has got through Morton and the Republican platform. Congressman Mills says he is able to sleep, now that his bill has got through Morton and the Republican believe has been heuse. The bill has got through Morton and the Repub per cent. The Mills Bill reduces the tariff to 25 per cent. What will be the result? Instead of decreasing revenue to the Government on this particular article, such a reduction would increase it three-fold, because we would make a read deal less thread here and a great deal less thread here are paying.

Scott, the Erie millionaire, and it probably explains why he is shouting for free trade.—[Boston Journal.

Four of the leading men in the management of the Democratic campaign—Brice, Barnum, Scott and Sewell—are officially connected with 35 different

The Henry George party, which was expected to decide the Presidential election this year, cannot muster enough voters to entitle it to inspectors of election under the New York

householder in the land; a system which breeds discontent because it permits the duplication of wealth without corresponding additional recompense to labor, which prevents the opportunity to work by stilling production and limiting the area of our markets, and which enhances the cost of living beyond the laborer's hard-earned wages.' A system? What does that mean if it does not mean protection a tariff for As "Morey" has been lost and the "free whisky" cry proven to be a boomerang, the Democracy will soon be compelled to advertise for sealed proposals for a set of new issues.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

'A system?' What does that mean it does not mean protection, a tariff for protection as opposed to the Democratic system of tariff for revenue-which is just what free trade means in the mind of all intelligent citizens. This 'system' that 'they adoscate,' the President says, is a very bad 'system.' Why? Because 'it benefits certain classes at the expense of every house-Not a single old soldier in the country will cast a ballot to make Vice-President a man who wrote that plank in the Democratic platform of 1864 de-claring the war a failure.—[Washing-ton (D. C.) Gazette.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat extends an invitation to Hon. R. Q. Mills to make a series of speeches on free trade in Missouri, and is under the impression that if he will only consent Missouri may go Republican. reaches the expense of every house-holder; because 'it breeds discontent;' because 'it permits duplication of wealth without corresponding recompense to labor;' because it 'stifles pro-duction' and 'enhances the cost of liv-ing beyond the laborer's hard-earned

Missouri may go Republican.

If a man in business should place the management of his store in the hands of a rascally rival across the street, it would be about as wise as for the British free-traders to be allowed to enact a tariff law relating to the products of American industry. reëlection on his own revenue reform plank, makes such a plea as that for the emancipation of trade, and in the

"When a President, a candidate for

presents the issues just as clearly as it would if it went three times as far."

PROBIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

its Trifling Effect On the Solidity of

Its Trifling Effect On the Solidity of
That Section.

[Decasur Republican.]
To offset the charge that the purpose of the third party is to break up the Republican party, their speakers this year are going about the country telling the people that down South the Democrats are fearfully alarmed on account of the Prohibition movement. That our residence was the second of the prohibition movement.

ment. That our readers may know how threatening the danger is, we ap-pend the Democratic and Prohibition yote of the solid Seuth at the last Pres-

idential election:

Alabama....

Georgia...... 94,667 Kentucky..... 152,961

 Kentucky
 128,961

 Louisiana
 62,540

 Maryland
 95,932

 Mississippi
 76,510

 Missofri
 235,958

 North Carolina
 142,952

 South Carolina
 69,890

 Tennessee
 133,258

 Texas
 225,309

 Virginia
 144,497

 West Virginia
 67,317

The foregoing figures speak for them-selves, and these are the States that constitute the solid South and furnish

the 153 electoral votes, requiring only 48 more from the Northern States to elect a Democratic President, and the mission of the third party seems to be

to furnish these 48 necessary electoral votes by defeating the Republican party in doubtful States. Another fact. Out of the 150,369 votes for St. John the solid South cast only 18,361, while the Northern States—which would all unquestionable be Republished.

would all unquestionably be Republican were it not for the third party—furnished 132,008.

PROTECTION'S ALL RIGHT.

great civil war to go out of the service to steady occupation and good wages, besides making it possible for the 4,000,000 liberated slaves to earn more

than a decent livelihood.

It has enabled American workingmen to live well, own their own homes, maintain accounts in savings banks and

enjoy a hundred per cent, more of the comforts and luxuries of life than the

It has enabled the United States to

earn more than 55 per cent. of the in-crease of wealth of the earth during

the past twenty-six years.

It has made our internal commerce nine times that of the entire commerce

een sources of income and profit to the farmer.

It has, besides, stimulated the in-

What is the matter with the policy

that has done all this?

To us it appears to be all right.

werkmen of any other country

1.718.429 18.361

Abraham Lincoln's first political speech, when a candidate for the Illinois Legislature in 1882, was as follows: "Gentlemen, fellow-citizens, I presume yeu know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics can be briefly stated. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same." LINCOLN'S FIRST SPEECH. Brace up, Mr. President; you have undertaken to lead your party in a tremendous onslaught on the citadel of the opposition. Don't waste your energies on such triffee as the name by which the opposition chooses to call you. Don't you profess to aim at the emancipation of trade? If so, don't be scared when you are 'branded' as a free trader. The Mills Bill is, to be sure, only a step in the revenue tariff direction, but it's the first step that counts. The principle is there, and that is why the bill is upheld by Demecerats and fought by Republicans. It presents the issues just as clearly as it

A NURSERY RHYME. Sing a song o' sixpence,
A wagonload of rye,
When a load is sold, then
What shall I buy?

Cloth that is English, Tweeds that are Scotch, Silks that are French, for Free trade to botch.

Scotch, French and English Get all the rye, Pocket all the proceeds, And back home they fly.

Rye is all eaten,
Money's all theirs,
Yet the preacher frown when
The Yankee farmer swears.

[Judge.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castor

ICE! ICE!

195 3,139 3 6 2,794 2,158 454 1,237 1,181 3,554 138 939 Ice No Longer a Luxury in Los Angeles, Thank to an Enterprising Company.

The inhabitants of this progressive and

The inhabitants of this progressive and rapidly-growing city have another proof of the faith eastern capital has in its future. There has just been completed in this city the large stand best loe manufactory and cold-stora; re buildings in the world, by the Los Angeles Cold Storage and Hendrick Ice companies. The loe-making capacity is 50 tons daily. Gur competitors claims that cheapening the price of ice will not increase its consumption. We believe different We believe that ice is wanted for the preservation, in private houses, of meats, milk, butter, vegetables, and for ice water, ice tea, ice cream and other purposes, and that the exorbitant prices only have heretofore prevented its general use. We are confident of your patronage, as we are the directand only cause of the reduction in price.

eduction in price.
In connection with our ice and cold-storage In connection with our ice and cold-storage buildings we have erected large smoke-houses, and offer you, through the grooers and butchers, the only meats smoked here. They are much better than other meats, which all have to be brought across the desert. Ask for our "Lily" hams and bacon. No skippers in them, no mould, full weight. Orders for ice may be sent to us through the mail, or telephone 228, or orders left at Mercereau & My-ers' Cigar Store, corner First and Main streets. | Mineapolis Tribune.|
| What is the matter with the protective policy of the Republican party? |
| It has made United States bonds worth teday 126 cents on the dollar, when in 1860 they sold with difficulty at 85 cents. when in 1860 they sold with difficulty at 85 cents.

In enabled all the soldiers in our

Brs. Case & Cancell, Dentists,
At 41 South Spring street, Los Angeles. Great
reduction in prices. Gold filings, & and upward; gold and piatina hilings, \$1.50: amalgam fillings, \$1; enama! cement fillings,
\$1; bridge work, gold and porcelain
crowns, cheapest in city: painless extraction of teeth by new process, 50 cents;
nitrous oxide gas administer d, \$1 extra: sets
of teeth, the very best \$10; partial sets in
proportion. We guarantes \$10 our work to be
first class in every particular Dr. Carroll is
a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental
Surgery. Dr Case is a licentia te of the State
Board of Dental Examiners.

Low Rates Kast.

Commencing August I, 1888, the California Central Railway (Santa Fe Route) will sell round-trip tickets to most of the principal cities East and return at greatly reduced rates. Kaness City and return, 1800; 81 Louis and return, 1802; 81 Paul and return, 1805, etc., Tickets are first class, good for six months, allowing stop-over at pleasure in both directions. Apply at ticket office, No. 29 North Spring street

oped tremendous manufacturing industries, which have given employment and good wages to hundreds of thousands; has developed resources before unthought of, and has created markets for farm products which have been sources of income and profit to Bemored.

Dr. P. H. Flynn, V.S., proprietor Maud S
Liniment for man and beast and Flynn',
Blood Purifier for the horse, has removed by
104 North Main st., room 25. Agents wanted Two Brothers Restaurant,

No. 26 East Second street, is the best and cleanest place to eat in the cit. Ice cream every day, chicken on Sunday; 25cg meal, 21 tickets, \$4.50. Thomas and Guy Bedford. ventive faculty of our people, and has offered such rewards and premiums for labor-saving devices that American machinery surpasses that of any other

Mrs. Dr. Wells

Has removed to Santa Monica. and is located on the beach, second cottage north of Santa Monica bathhouse. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. P.O. Box 38.

\$75 Lots in City.

Water piped free. Maps at 23 W. Second st.
ake Mateo and Santa Fe car to Glassell tract. If You Wast
Nice, light, pure white bread or biscuit,
our Golden Wedding Kansas City Flou
Dorade Store, corner sixth and Spring. 8

The Democratic party of Illinois is posing as the friend of the colored man. Good joke. Stoll & Thayer have removed their book and stationery store to the new Bryson & Bone-brake block, South Spring street, near Second. For full value in teas and coffees, without presents attached, go te H. Jevne's grocery house, 38 and 40 North Spring street. 24

Prescriptions
Carefully compounded at No. 16 North Spring
street, by Edward A. Baer, druggist, Pili-bury's Best olis flour, known everywhere, at Sey

mour & Johnson Co.'s. Wedding cakes a specialty at the American Bakery, corner of First and Main streets. Give their bread a trial. Swiss, Requerert, Edam, Sap-Sago, Pine-apple, Parmasan and Brie cheese can be had

Sfiver Bean Carolina rice just receive Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring street. Vienna Buffett, corner Main and Requenstreets, for good, nourishing food.

A shipment of fine maple sugar andsyru t H. Jeyne's.

MedicaL WHEN YOU SEE. T.IINIC TANNERS: THE ONLY INFALLIBLE HEALLIBLE DE NEURALGIA FOR MEURALGIA AND CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

SOCIS PER BOX AN UNITED SOCIS PER BOX AN UNITED SOCIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT BEST FOR ALL DISEASES OF MANNOBEAST HODGES SARSAPARILLA CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE · SOLD EYERYWHERE . RANGUM ROOT MED CO . MASHVILLE, TENN.

HRLLMAN, HAAS & CO., clesale Agents, Los Angeles, Cal Dr. STEINHART'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1875.

This great strengthening remedy and nerve tonic positively cures Nervous and Physical Debility. Exhausted Vitality, Invo untary Weakness, Drains upon the System, no matter in what manner thee may occur. Weakness Lost Manhood in all in its complications, Prostotarrhees, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

\$2,50 Per Bottle in Liquid or Pills, or Five for \$10.

DR. STEINHART, 109, N.W. cor. First & Spring,

ROOM 13. OPP. NADEAU HOUSE. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 3 p.m., 6 to 7:30 p.m.; Sunday, 10 to 1 o'clock.

N.B.—For the convenience of patients, and in order to insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded. DO YOU DREAM?

YOUNG MAN,

Are you Suffering from any of the Errors or Indiscretions of Youth,

Causing lame back, tired feeling about the legs, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, wind on the stomach or sour stomach, amorous dreams, vertigo (dizziness), forretfulners, loss of energy and pain in the side? These are some of the numerous symptoms of

SPERMATORRHŒA.

Let not a sense of false modesty prevent you from seeking relief at once. This trouble will lead to LOSS OF MANHOOD, INSANITY or DEATH. The undersigned has treated many hundred cases such as yours with never a failure.

Have you contracted any PRIVATE DISEASE which you do not wish your friends or family obysician to suspect? If so, DR. BLAKESLEE will treat you privately and successfully, and guarantee a cure in the shortest time possible. Many cases can be cured in 24 hours if taken in time.

SYPHILIS (blood taint), whether of recent

oured in 24 hours if taken in time.

SYPHILIS (blood taint), whether of recent or long dyration, can be entirely eradicated from the system by the use of my regetable remedies, without mercury in any form. There is no necessity of going to the springs when you can be cured quickly and permanently at home.

Are you troubled with STRICTURE, or any other aliment peculiar to the male sex? If so, relief is at hand. The Doctor, by his studies and practice in this country and abroad, has made himself familiar with all such cases.

such cases.
CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours, 3 to 6 p.m and 7 to 8 p m. DR. BLAKESLEE,

451 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. C. H. SCHULTZ, M.D. (Formerly from Europe, Russia, city of Moscow).

207 S. Main St., S. W. corner Third and Main, room 2,

Where he made an enviable reputation
in his specialty.

Private and Chronic Diseases

OF MEN AND WOMEN,
And is prepared to successfully treat all those diseases, such as Syphilis, Stricture; Gonor-nea in a lits forms. Seminal Weakness. Impotency and Lost Manhood. Warranted to cure in a very short time. The Doctor has devoted his life to this one specialty, and his proficincy is attested by the thousands who have been cured, successfully treated by my new method without the use of mercury. The Doctor cures where others fail. Try him.
Office hours, 9 to 12 a m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

PACIFIC MARBLE & GRANITE CO. Marble and Granite Monuments,

Mantels



869 EAS'T FIRST ST., Near Sauta Fe Depot.

J. W. McClune, Mng., Fran. J. Long, Sec'y,
WM. A. Fox. Treas.

HAZARD & TOWNSEND, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, And attorneys in patent cases. Proon ents in all countries. The east completent Office Library in Southern Call Copyrights. Trade Marks and Labels.

Room 9, DOWNEY BLOCK, Lys Amesi Real Estate.

# OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

FOR INVESTMENT.

Forty Lots in Los Angeles City for. \$8,000.

FINE VIEW, being block 9, of Schmidt tract, fronting 1311 feet on Stevenson avenue.

All lots 13 feet deep to 19 foot alley and 32 00 and 130 feet front. Gentle slope to south and cast. Stevenson avenue has been brought to official grade, at an expense of \$25,000. Lots from one to three feet above the street. Terms half cash, balance one year; 10 per cent. nortgage, paying taxes.

Lot 5ix0, north side College street (street graded), \$1100.

Lot 47, block 4. Howes truct, \$400.

Corner lot 10, block "B." Bird tract, \$600.

Land and water in Crescenta Canada, at \$100 per acre. The homeo the orange and cherry Land and water in San Jose ranch, at low rates.

Lands in Puente ranch, with water, at \$150 per acre; easy terms.

Bection 31, township 7 north, range 12 west, at \$5 per acre; terms easy.

M. L. WICKS.

Corner Courthouse and Main Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.



HENRY BOHRMANN.

414 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

IRON, SLATE AND WOOD MANTELS.

Art Tiles for Mantel Decorations Grates, Brass Goods, and all kinds of Open Fireplaces,

FLOOR, HALL AND VESTIBULE TILE!

Kept in stock and made to order.

AT BASTERN PRICES.

J. H. MARSHALL F. A. SALISBURY. AZTEC COAL COMPANY,

COAL, WOOD, COKE, CHARCOAL AND KINDLINGS.

COAL IN CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Best Coal in the City. Ask Your Dealer for It. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Yard, cor. First and Center Sts. Telephone 960.

Wood and Coal.

CHEAP COAL

AT LAST.

The undersigned having several cargoes of Wellington, Greta Scotch Splint, Wallsend and Coke,

Due and some discharging now, is prepared to sell in carload lots on track At \$11 80 Per Ton.

Liberal discount to the trade. Also has Fortland Cement, Pig Iron Fire Brick for sa e. For further particulars inquire of

J. J. MELLUS,

231 Los Angeles Street. WOOD! 10,000 cords. The Los Angeles Wood Co.

Can deliver carload lots of OAK, JUNIPER and PINE WOOD cheaper than any company or individual in Los Angeles. Telephone 330.

J.J. NAUGHTUN, Secy, 14½ W. First st. ARIZONA WOOD COMPANY,

-DEALERS IN-Cordwood and Pine Kindling. CALIFORNIA LUMBER COMPANY! Yards, cor. Georgia and Garey Sts. S. G. LAPHAM.....TREASURER

NEWHALL BROS. WOOD, COAL AND COKE. 119 W. FIFTH ST.

HAY, GRAIN, WOOD AND COAL STANSBURY BROS & HARVEY, Fort st., between Fourth and Fifth, Telephone 472. Orders promptly attended to and d-livered to any part of the city. Patronage solicited.

COAL! WOOD! COAL!

SII S. FORT ST., OUNDER FOURTH
Telephone 576.

Everything in fuel and feed line. Carlonates a specialty. Prompt delivery, kamily patronage solicited.

DOW & MAILLARD. **JOE POHEIM** 

THE TAILOR, Makes the Best Fitting Clothes in the State at 25 per cent less an any other Tailor on the Pacific Coast.

Business Suits TO BROKER, \$25.00
Business Pants 46.00 6.00 Dress Pants "/ 8.00 **Dress Suits** 

203 Montgomery Street, 724 Market and 1110 & 1112 Market St. SAN FRANCISCO. 263 North Main Street, LOS ANGELES. 1021 & 1023 Fourth Street, SAN DIEGO.

KRAUSE'S

CALIFORNIA SAUCE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For Steaks, Chops, Meats, Fish, Game, Soups, Etc. The Best in the World.

BOLD ONLY ON ITS MERITS. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

E. R. HOOKER. Shipping and Commission Merchant. DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE. ONBIGNMENTS SOLICITED. SHIPPING ORDERS A SPECIALTY. NO. 28 NOATH LOS ANGELES ST.

Lumber. Co-operative Lumber Co.,

273 N. Main St., Los Angeles This company is now prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of lumber, railroad ties, piles, shingles, laths, etc.

Sub-criptions for stock, which will be taken at our for lumber at COST PRICE, will be to ceived by

A. C. FISH.

OF W. A. VANDERGOOK. 275 N. Main.

J. C. MKIRILL. 13 West Fine.

C. A. SUMNER & CO., 54 North Main.

C. B. RIPLEY. Passdona.

ELLIS & SIMPSON Fassdona.

WILLAMETTE STEAM MILLS LUMBERING AND MANUFACTURING CO (Formerly the Oregon Lumber Co.) OREGON PINE AND CALIFORNIA REDWOOD LUMBER

Of every description at their new yard ON DATE CHAVEZ AND MISSION STR. Particular attention paid to orders for inusual lengths and dimensions. Orders so-icited. J. A. RUSS, Agent. NEW HOUSEN

Wagon Material, Hard Woods, Iron, Steel, Horseshoes and Nails, Blacksmiths' Coal and Tools, Cabinet Woods, Etc. JOHN WIGMORE & CO., 18 & 14 S. Los Angeles Street. J. A. HENDERSON, President. J. R. Shubr, Vice-Pres't and Treas. Wm. F. Marshall, Sec

-SOUTHERN-LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL. ice and yard 180 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE W. H. PERRY LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.'S LUMBER YARD AND PLANING-MILLA

> Commercial Street Unclassified.

W. N. COWLES & CO.. 220 S. Main St., Les Angeles, Cal.,

IRON, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

- SPECIAL/TES: IRON PIPE, CORRUGATED IRON. BOILER IRON AND TUBES, SHEET IRON.

IRON AND STEEL RAILS, Malleable Fittings, Brass Goods, Bto.

Also agents for the Merriman Manufacturing Company's product of Grecers' and Druggists' Supplies. Prepared to quote lowest prices on applica-tion. TELEPHONE W.S. 7-15

TATUM & BOWEN. -IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN-

MACHINERY.

team Rugines, Steel and Iron Boilers, Plansing Mill Outfits and Machinists' Tools
A SPECIALTY. Albany Compound and Lubricating Oils, R Hoe & Co.'s Circular Saws, Rastern Leather Belting and Mill Supplies of every description

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES Nos. 34 & 36 Fremont Street

DONAHUB BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO. For Recreation, for Business, for Fun. RIDE WHEELS. The best is the cheapest, and we are prepared to show you that THE VICTORS ARE THE BEST Bicycles, Tricycles

P. L. ABEL, 30 S, Spring Street.

D.DOREENGRAVE

#### BUSINESS.

Stocks and Bonds. By Telegraph to The Times. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Money on call, easy at 134@3 per cent.; closed offered 2

Prime mercantile paper, 4%@6%. Sterling exchange, dull and firmer .841/4 for 60-day bills, 4.873/4 for demand.

NEW YORK, Aug. 33.—The stock market doday was dull with small fluctuations, and, while strong in the early part of the day, lost the improvement toward the close. Northern Pacific preferred was strong, in consequence of the placing of bonds, being regarded as making it likely that a dividend may be declared upon the stock in the near

Government bonds dull but steady. NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The state of the s						
NEW YORK, Aug. 23,						
tU. S. 48141/6	Kansas & Texas 13					
*U. S. 48	N. Y. Central 108%					
4U. S. 41/8106%	Northern Pacific 25%					
*U. S. 41/81073/4	N. P. preferred, 581/4					
Pacific 6s 20	Northwestern1133					
American Ex109	Oregon Imp 671/6					
Canadian Pacific 561/8	Oregon Nav 93.					
Canadian South. 54%	Transcontinal 76%					
	Pacific Mail 3616					
C., B. & Q112	Reading 50%					
Del & Lack 40%	Rock Island107%					
D. & R. G 1814	St. Paul 71%					
	Texas Pacific 2414					
	Union Pacific 59%					
Lou. & Nash 59%						
Michigan Cen., 87	Wells Fargo 37					
Missouri Pacific. 79%	Western Union. 81%					

\*Coupons. †Registered. MINING STOCKS, NEW YORK, Aug. 23. 

New York, Aug. 23.—Bar silver, 91%c

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. 

Boston Stocks,

Boston, Aug. 23.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé first 7s, 1211/5; do land grant 7s, 118; do railroad bonds, 871/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, 112; Mexican Central Common, 15; do bond scrip, —; do first mortgage bonds, 67; San Diego Land Company, 273/4.

Grain. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Wheat: Easier; buyer 1888, 167%. Barley: Inactive; buyer 1888, 92½c.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Wheat; Steadier: buyer 1888, 167%. Barley: Firm; buyer season, 1.02½; buyer 1888, 93½c. Corn: White, 1.35@1.45; yellew, 1.22½@1.25.

1.224@1.25.
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Wheat: Steady; cash, 883/c; September, 883/c; Cotober, 893/c. Corn: Firm; cash, 44/c; September, 45c; October, 24/c.; Cotober, 2

New York General Markets Sugar: Raw, firm and more active; refined, in moderate demand. , in moderate demand. pper: Firm at unchanged prices; lake,

16.75.
Lead: Firm; domestic, 4.45.
Tin: Rather firmer; straits, 21.00.
Coffee: Options opened firm at 15@25
points advance, closing barely steady; sales, 93,750 bags; August, 11.60@11.80; September, 11.15@11.30, October, 10.60@10.65 spot Rio strong and in mederate demand; fair cargoes quoted at 14.50.

Live Stock.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Catle: Receipts, 11,000; prices steady: beeves, 6.30@6.45; steers, 3.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00 @3.15; Texas cattle, 1.70@3.25; western rangers, 2.70@4.75.

Hogs: Receipts, 3000; market weak and 10c lower; mixed, 5.80@6.45; heavy, 6.00@6.55; light, 5.55@6.50.

Sheep: Market slow and weaker; natives, 2.75@4.40; western shorn, 3.50@3.90; Texas shorn, 2.75@3.85.

Petroleum.

New York, Aug. 23.—The petroleum market opened steady at 86%c, but became strong after the first sales, and advanced to 87%c. A slight reaction then occurred, but the market lapsed into duliness and remained steady until the last half hour, when another slight decline of %c took place, but was another recovered again. The market

ed steady at 871/4c. Pork.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Pork: Firm; cash, 13.82½; September, 13.82½; October, 13.80 OHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Shoulders, 7.40@ 7.50; short clear, 8.80@9.00; short ribs, 8.20@ 8.22½.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23. — Lard: Stronger: cash, 9.15½; September, 9.15½; October. 9.05.

Whisky. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Whisky: 1.20.

I.os Angeles Markets.
BUTTER—Fancy roll, per roll, 62½@65c; choice roll, do, 60c; fair roll, do, 52½c; pickled roll, do, 50c55c; firkin, choice, do, 20@22c; firkin, cooking, do, 15@16c.
EGGS—Fresh, 31@32c; eastern eggs, 20

@22c.
CHEESE—Eastern, 15c; large, California, 10@12c; small, 15c; small, 3-lb hand, 18c; domestic Swiss, 20@21c; limburger, 19@20c; edam, 10@12c.
PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon, can-

PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon, canvased or without, 14½c; light clear, 14½c; clear medium, 12c; heavy bacon, 11c; shoulders, 6c.

LARD—40-lb tins, 10½c; 3-lb pails, 11c; 5-lb pails, 10½c; 10-lb pails, 10½c.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 16c; Lilly brand, 17c; Our Taste, 16c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz., 5.50@ 6.50; old roosters, per doz., 5.50@ 5.50; young roosters, per doz., 5.50@ 5.00; broilers, large, per doz., 6.00@ 6.50; ducks, small, 2.50@ 5.00; threys, per loz., 6.00@ 6.50; ducks, small, per doz., 5.00@ 5.50; geese, 75c@ 1.00.

POTATOES—New potatees, Early Rose, 50@ 55c; snowfakes, 50@ 55c.

POTATOES—New potatees, Early Rose, 50(255c; snowflakes, 50(255c. BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, new crop, 3.00(3.25; bayous, 3.00; Lima, 4½c; navy, smail, 4.00(24.50; plack-eyed, 4.00(24.50; garvanzos, 6.00; green field peas, 2.50; lentils, 5.00(25.50; red. Spanish, 2.75(2.20).

BARLEY—Spot feed, No. 1, 85c. CORN—Large yellow, carload lots, 1.15; smail yellow, carload lots, 1.25; large white,—

boxes, 25c; quarter boxes, 60c per box higher than wholes.

NUTS—Almonds, soft shell, light, 154/60.
Trc: almonds, hard shell, light, 10c; Brazils, 11@12c; cocdanuts, each, 7@5c; filberts, 123/c; Italian chestnuts, 15@17/c; pine nuts, New Mexican, 15c; pecans, polished, 15@18c; peanuts, raw, 5@5c; peanuts, roasted, 7½/@5c; walnuts, 9@10c.

BEESWAX—Beeswax, per lb, 17@18c.
HONEY—Very little offering; nominal at 4@5c for all grades.
FIGS—Smyrna, 5 to 15-lb boxes, 15@16c; Smyrna, 50-lb baskets, very fine, 142; Smyrna, 25-lb boxes, 124/@15c; California, black, 6@7c.

F163—Smyrna, 5 to 15-15 poxes, 15@16c; Smyrna, 25-1b boxes, 12½@15c; California, black, 6@7c.

VEGETABLES—Mixed cabbage per 100 lbs, 1.25; carrots, per 100 lbs, 1.25; carlots, to string, 75@100; beets, per 100 lbs, 1.00; grarlie, per lb, 56@6c; green peas, per lb, 35@4c; onlons, per 100 lbs, 1.00; grarlie, per lb, 56@6c; green peas, per box, 1.00; squash, per box, 50c; lettuce, per doz, 10@12½c; radishes, 15@20c; rhubarb, per lb, 6c; asparagus, 5@6c; string beans, 3@4.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sun-dried, sacks, per lb, 7c; do sun-dried, boxes, per lb, 6c; do evaporated, good, per lb, 10c; do evaporated, Hunt's, per lb, 11c. Apricots, evaporated, per lb, 16@18c; do sun-dried, per lb, 10c. Blackberries, per lb, 15c; do sun-dried, boxes, per lb, 16c attoon, per lb, 20c; do sun-dried, boxes, per lb, 13c. Peaches, fancy evaporated, nupeeled, 16c; do fancy evaporated, unt's, 25c; de fancy sun-dried, 10c; do sundried, unpeeled, 8@10c. Prunes, new crop, Hunt's, 12½c; do choice, 11½c. Plums, pitted, Hunt's, 15c; do pitted, other brands, 14c. Cherries, fancy evaporated, 14c; do good evaporated, 12c. 14c. Cherries, fancy evaporated, 14c; do good evaporated, 12c.

DATES—New Persian, 60-lb boxes, 7@8c; new Persian, 1-lb boxes, 10@11c; new Fard, 60-lb boxes, 8@9c; mat dates, 6\s\@7c.

Real-estate Transfers.
[Reported by the Abstract and Title Insurance Company.]
[Only those transfers of \$1000 and over are specified below. Those below \$1000 are summarized at the end of the list.] THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1888.

CONVEYANCES.

Milton D Painter to Mary L Farnum:
Lots 15 and 16, block B, M b Painter's subdivision in block Q, Painter & Bail tract,
Pasadena, \$5894.

Reuben T Davis to Lucy E White and E
Bernard Allen: Lot 2, block A, J D Yocum's subdivision in Grogan tract, 44650.

James S Eckles to Madison Bashor: Lot
8, block 22, Phillips tract, Ro La Puente,
\$2000. CONVEYANCES.

Dennis D Webster to O B Short: Lots 13, 14 and 15, block A, Shafer tract, \$3750.

Henry Hanson, W J Kessler, Charles Mahon and L G Stanchfield to Mrs Addle Fawcett: Lots 2, 3 and 4, Kessler, Stanchfield & Co.'s subdivision, Pomona, \$1000.

N Vanderlip and Frederick Chester to T M Frances and C H Libby: Lot 3, sibdivision of lot 4, block 3, Garey Place tract, \$1100.

M Frances and C H Libby: Lot 3, sibdivision of lot 4, block 3, Garey Place tract, \$1100.

J A Sherman to J S Owens: Lots 1, 4 and 5, block 5, W Rosas tract, \$7000.

Maria Bell Cook to George H Peck, Jr: Undivided 1-10 of Florentine tract, \$2625.

Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, D McFarland, J B Lankershim and L T Garnsey to the Lankershim Ranch Land and Water Company: Lot 175, subdivision of E 12, 00 acres -f S 34 of Ro ex-Mission of San Fernand, \$5000.

N Vandarlip and Frederick Chester to Thursa J McMurray: Lot 4, subdivision of tot 4, block 3, Garey Place tract, \$1100.

Lizzie D Hollenbeck and J G Hollenbeck to A E Chipman: Lot 4, Lyman & Stewart's subdivision of E 230 feet of lot 7, block B, San Pascual tract, \$2000.

G H Strong to W An Nimock: Lot 8, block 18, Park tract, \$1050.

George Dalton, Sc, to J M Keith: Lot 1, block 1, George Dalton, Sc, to J M Keith: Lot 1, block 1, George Dalton, Sc, to J M Keith: Lot 1, block 1, George Dalton, Sc, to J M Keith: Lot 1, block 1, George H Feck, Jr, to N P Conrey: Block E, Florentine tract, \$2625.

David Hunter and Charles H Hill to Peter Mueller: Lots 5 and 6, block 1, La Fuente Place, \$5220.

Mary E Tasheira and George Tashiera to James M Rawson: Lot 1, F H Heydenrich's subdivision, Pasadena, \$2250.

Frank Mayhew to Agnes Van Slyck: E 150 feet of 101 13, block 2, Olivewood subdivision, Pasadena, \$1500.

Charles E Langford's subdivision, Pasadena, \$1300.

M Dorothea Lummis and Charles F Lumis of the Miller.

dena, \$1320.

M Dorothea Lummis and Charies F Lummis to M H Anderson and E A Miller:
Lots 45, 46 and 47, Carter Grove tract, \$3100.

aria Regina Knox and George C Knox to E A Miller and William B Herriott:
Part of fractional lot 3, block 22, H S, \$4500.

John Holt to Frederick Alfred Aykyroyd: Lot 2, Goldsworthy's Eighth-street tract,

Henry N Farey to Emma K Gessner, wife of J M Gessner, and Horace B Adams: of J M Gessner, and Horace B Adams Lots 9, 11, 15 and 15, block 42, Long Beach

\$1500.

Horace B Adams to Emma K Gessner, wife of J M Gessner: Lots 9 and 11, block 42, Long Beach, \$1000.

J M Gessner and Emma K Gessner to Horace B Adams: Lots 13 and 15, block 42,

Long Beach, \$1000.

J H Painter to W G Benedict: Lot 41, L
H Michener's subdivision of N 38.86 acres
of block U, Ball & Painter addition, Pasa-

of block U, Ball & Painter addition, Pasadena, \$1700.

W G Benedict to Elizabeth Dal7: Lot 81, L H Michener's subdivision of N 38,86 acres of block U, Ball & Painter addition, Pasadena, \$1700.

David J Macpherson to Joseph F Gantzer: Lot 15, block F, New Fair Oaks Avenue tract, \$1200.

Mrs Sophia S Hickcox and Mrs M H Olmstead to E de Urquiza, trustee: Agreement to convey part of lots 18 and 19, Mills's subdivision in lot 1, De Celis Vineyard tract, \$2800.

ment to convey part of lots 18 and 19, Millis's subdivision in lot 1, De Celis Vineyard tract, \$2800.

Lankershim Ranch Land and Water Company to John D Burch: Lot 176, subdivision of E 12,000 acres of S ½ of Ro ex-Mission de San Fernando, \$4800.

Rudolph Gueuther Weyse to Henry Guenther Weyse: One-half interest in property on E side of Alameda street, known as Naud's warehouse, \$7500.

C C Reynolds to George Mason: Lot in lot 3, subdivision of B F Ball's Home Place, Pasadena, \$1000.

Byron W Bates and James G Bennett to Henry N Farey: Lot 12, Hayes & Furst's subdivision, Pasadena, \$1000.

Albert J Wallace and Frank S Wallace to E A Judson and F B Buell: Lot 6, Prospect Square tract in lot 3, division D, Berry & Elliott tract, Pasadena, \$1807.

Albert J Wallace and Frank S Wallace to H C Austin and B F Dudley: Agreement to convey lot 6, Prospect Square tract, Pasadena, \$1807.

Sanford S Scofield to Monroe L Dyer: Undivided ½ interest in lots 10, 38 and 41, Alcantara Grove tract, ½ of E 50 feet of lot 30, Block 88, O S, and W 50 feet of 10 26, Beffner and Baldwin's subdivision, \$5000.

Monroe L Dyer to Sanford S Scofield: Undivided ½ of lots 32, 34, 38, 42 and 46, Alcantara Grove tract, \$5000.

Judson M Davis to Frank H Powell: Lot

cantara Grove tract, \$5000.

Judson M Davis to Frank H Powell: Lot 3, block 13, Park tract, \$5500.

SUMMARY. Number over \$1000..... 
 Number over \$1000
 37

 Amount
 \$110,658

 Number under \$1000
 29

 Amount
 \$ 13,587

 Number nominal
 24

 Total amount of considerations
 \$124,269

DIED. DIED.
CORNELIUS—August 22, 1888, Emma J. Corhelius, aged 51 years.
Faneral August 24 h., at 10 a.m., from St.
Paul's P. E. Church.
San Jose papers please copy.

Paints, Olis and Varnishes.
P. H. Matthews, corner Second and Los An reles streets. Specialty, the finest quality of mixed paints, St. Louis lead and Eastern oil.

fismoval.
On and after date our Los Angeles offiwill be at No. 116 West First street. Respectfully yours, A. Philips & Co., July 10, 1888.

N.w is Your Time.
Stetson's soft hats, \$2,50, \$3 and \$3.50, at the Chicago Hat Store, 35 North Main street. The Hotel Lincoln, corner Hill and Second streets, will re-open August 16th. Elegantly furnished rooms, first-class table, oard at reduced prices, European plan. 8. P. Mulford, assignee.

A fresh car of Jolden Wedding Kansas City Flour just received at the El Dorado Store corner Sixth and Spring. Catalina is the gem resort of the Pa Coast for fine boating, bathing, hunting fishing.

TO THE PUBLIC. us Lime Rock Paving and Improve

Take this opportunity of informing the citizens and property-owners of this city that the
payement laid on Main street, between First
and Third streets, is nor bitumineus lime
rock, but is an artificial mixture, and nor isid
by our company. We make this announcement for the purpose of disabusing the minds
of those who entertain the belief that this
pavement was laid by this company, and are
disposed to criticise our material as being soft
and not suitable for the streets of this city.
The only bituminous lime rock pavement here
was laid by this company, and extends on
Main street from the south line of Third to
Ninth street, and on Spring street from Tem-Ninth street, and on Spring street from Te ple to Ninth street. Bituminous lime ro does not become soft and mushy under at beat of the sun, but always remains firm a elastic. We have already laid on the streets of this city about 500,000 square feet of this pavement, to which we take pleasure in invitar in spection. Very respectfully yours, Bituminous Lime Rock Paving and Improvement Company.

J. A. FAIRCHILD,

Painting, paper hanging, etc.; first-clarwork at moderate prices; send postal card for stimates to (ashmore & Tweeddale, 78 8 ain st., bet. Second and Third, L. A. 9-19

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Reception hours, 2 to 4 daily. OS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF Music, 406 S. Main at Every advantage for a course in vocal, piano, rgan and orchestral music art, elecution and languages. MRS. EMILY J. VALENTINE, President

VALENTINE, President

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE
and Sag: sh Training School, cor er Temple
and New High sta; experienced teachers; conplete courses of study. D. B. WILLIAMS, Princi-HERR ARNOLD KUTNER, TEACHER of the German language and illerature by the natural method. Office, McPherron Academy, 528 (7rand av. - P. O box 1 58.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will be reopened at the parish schoelroom September 5, 1888 Terms reduced. For particulars apply to MISS T. R. JOHNSTON, Principal to Olive st. Los Angeles Cal. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
A for young ladies and girls will be opened at 114
Hill st, between Twelfth and Fice ste, September
(1) 1881, by MISS ABEY S. MARSH.

MRS. CATCHING - WILLIAMS, teacher of piano, guitar and voice culture. Special rates for beginners, 46 Fort st., corner Second.

LOS ANGELES (HANNA) COLLEGE, to corner Eighth and Hope streets. For catalogues apply to REV. D W MANNA, President. MCPHERRON ACADEMY OPENS
Septembe. 4th, Occidental University 8 ptem

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Physiciane. DR. J. ADAMS, PHYSICIAN AND Surgron. In charge of medical and Surgica Depensary, Chronic diseases a specially. Special resulting given to the treatment of all femnie diseases, both medical and surgi al. Office, hours, 19 am. to 12 m. Office, 250 N. Mars Nt., opposite the 5t. Klimo Hosel. Residence, 1812 8, Main et.

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Wesley ave. University, may be reached by the
public telephone. DR. WEST HUGHES, FORMER RESI-

DR. BROWN, OFFICE 115 W. FIRST vate diseases and diseases of women. E. A. CLARKE, M.D. OFFICE, 21 S. Fort st. Hours, 1 to 4 p.m. Residence, 134 S. Rill st. Telephone, 353. PHYSICIANS WHO RECOMMEND
mi eral waters can be supplied at H. J. WOOL-

DR. M. M. KANNON, VISITING PHY-7% N. Main st. F. WHITWORTH, M. D., THE painless cure for rectal diseases; 28 S. Spring Hours, 10 to 12; 2 to 4; 7 to 8 Telephone No.

DR. P. F. CASEY, 287 S. SPRING ST.

Diseases of women and rectal diseases a specialty. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p.m.

M.RS. H. TYLER WILCOX, M.D.,
Ramona cor, Third and Spring sts., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours, 5 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m. DR. J. P. WALLACE. OFFICE, 44% phone, 22.

DR. WONG HIM, THE FAMOUS physician and surgeon makes a specialty of and cures consumption, rheumatism ast mh. rupture, dropsy, catarrh: also eyes and ears; disea es of the head, thro. t. lungs, i ver, stomach, blood, etc. All sick are invited to call at his office, No 117 Upper Main et. P. O box 56.

D.R. WONG. THE WELL-KNOWN AND practiced Chinese physician and surgeon, makes a specialty of all the various diseases of the body, seed, throat, lungs, liver, stemach, bleed, womb troubles, nearlying, blies, etc. Consultation for All sick are invited to attend. 13 Upper Main at F, O Son 137. DR. MELISSA C. GIDEON, METAPHY-

sician; teaches classes absent; freatment g ven; pra-ticed createries 20 years; nice, airy rooms and poard to accommodate pati-nis. New York Cettage, on Fourth st., Santa Monica. M RS. PARKER, LIFE-READING

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My eggs and cards; tells your entire life, past,
present and future; consultation on all affairs. Ill 8.
Main at. Fortune telling taught. MASSAGE — MISS A. G. LYFORD (aystem of P. T. Osbald'stone of New York) ladies only. 115 S. Hill at Hours, 3 to 5 p.m. 8-27

MASSAGE-MME. DE GREY HAS removed to Pasadena, 16 W. Colorado st. 9-1 Oculists and Burists.

MRS. LENZBERG, MEDIUM, 9 A.M.

P. HOY, M.D. OCULIST AND DR. W. W. MURPHY, OCULIST AND DR. A. F. DARLING, OCULIST AND Aurist. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 7 to 5 p.m. McDonald block, 25 Main st.

Dressmaking. MRS. GRIMES (NEE MILLIKEN) HAS returned from the East and associated heraelt with Mme. McKensie, at 250 ~ Fort st., where indus will find perfect satisfaction and all work gutz.

B-9

Searchers of Title. CHASE & FORRESTER, SUCCESSORS to Galloway & Chase, Examiners of Titles and Abstracture, rooms 35 and 30, Phillips block, corner Spring and Franklin sta Opticians.

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FRANK J. CAPITAIN AND J. LEE Burten, architects, room 27, Newell block, 13 W. Second St., Los Angel S., Cal KYSOR, MORGAN & WALLS, ARCHI A. D. GILLESPIE, C.E., ARCHITECT, J. C. NEWSOM, ARCHITECT, NO. 108

PETERS & BURNS, ARCHITECTS, rooms 5 and 6. Howe's block, 125 W. First of Supervising architects National Soldiers' Home. M. H. ROULLIER, ARCHITECT, REcently from New York Sketches and estimates at short notice No il Temple at, room 10.

W. O. MERITHEW, A R CHITECT, reems Nos. Il and 12. Panorama building. JOHN C. PELTON, JR., ARCHITECT,

W. R. NORTON, ARCHITECT, 80 N.

WALTER EVAN JONES, ARCHI-J. W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT, NO. 23 CHARLES W. DAVIS, ARCHITECT,

IONEL D. DEANE, ARCHITECT, CAUKIN & HAAS, ARCHITECTS, 14

A DAMS BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 23 S. A DAMO DEVOS. DENTISTS, NO. 23 S. Spring st., rooms and S. Gold fillings from 22 up; amaigam and silver fillings. \$1; painiers extraction of teeth by vitalised air or nitrous exide gas, \$1; teeth extracted without gas early, \$6c; best sets of teeth from \$10 st0. By our new nechod of making teeth a misfit of impossible. All specialty, Office hours from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.; bundays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. NEW YORK DENTAL COMPANY,
1288, Spring st. Bestava of teeth, 87 to \$10
gold filling from \$2 up; gold and patina, \$1.59
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DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST, DEN-tal rooms, Nos. 6 and 7, No. 28 & Spring at, Ro-der block. Te-th extracted with u: pain; spe-cial attention paid to filling teets and gold crown. NO DEATH! NO PAIN! NO GAS!
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A NDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDERSON, Store and Son, attorneys at law. Office, rooms 5, 7, 9 and DONNELL & BURRIS, LAWYERS
No. 128% W. First st.; rooms 13 and 14, Los An

C. C. STEPHENS, H. H. APPEL & R H. C. CARR, ATTORNEY AND COUN WADE & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS,

bomocopatbic Physicians. S. S. SALISBERY, M.D., HOMEOPA-thi-t. Office, room: 11 and 12. Los Angeles-kank building, or oner First and Spring sta; red-dence 508 8. Pearl st. Office heurs, 10 to 12 am, and St. Pearl st. Office, the Sam, 7 to 3 p. m Telephon- No. 1 Office. 507; red lence, 577. A. S. SHORE, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST.
Office. 12 N. Mafts at. Mascarel block. Residence, corner San Frdra and Adams sts. Office hours, it to 12 km., it of p m. Telephone No 22.

J. MILLS BOAL, M.D., 39 N. SPRING st, over Prople's Store. Houre, 10 to 12, 1 to 3, s to 7:20. Residence, 30' Hill st, two deers from Pitth. Telephone No. 125.

DR. J. W. REYNOLDS, 2381 S. SPRING DR. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMCOPA-thist. Office, Phillips block, rooms 25 and 26.

Discellaneous. NOTICE TO LADIES — LADIES arraw, chip, beaver or felt hats made over in any shape desired at Mrs. Muctridge's, No. 21 Third st., between Spring and Main. BAKER IRON WORKS AND MA-chinery Deport, 140 to 154 Buens Viete st. adjoining S. P. R. R. grounds.

Notice of Sale of Bonds. DURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION
of the board of directors of the Modesto
Irrigat on District, duly given and made on
the 4th day of July, 18-8. notice is hereby
given that said coard of directors will sell to
the highest bidder, and on the best available
comes, the bonds of said irrigation district, in
the amount of \$50.000, bearing interest at the
rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, payable
semi-annually, on the list day of January and
July of cach year, on the presentation of the
interest coupons at the office of the sacretary
of said board.
Said bonds are issued by the board of directors of Modesto Irrigation District in accordance with, and by the authority of, an act of

Said bonds are issued by the board of direc-tors of Modesto Irrigation District in accord-ance with, and by the authority of, an act of the Legislature of the State of California, en-titled An act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water hereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887.
Said bonds will be sold for cash, and for nes-kes than 90 per cent, of the face value thereof.

Hereof.
Scaled proposals and bids for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said bonds will be received by the said board of directors, at their office, at the First attornal Bank, and Modesto, Cal, and may be addressed to or beff with W. W. Granger, the secretary of said board, at Modesto, Cal., at any time after the date of this notice, and until 2 victors, p.m. said board, at Modesto, Cal., at any time after the date or this notice, and until 2 o'clock p.m., on the 4th day of September, 1838, at which time and place said sale will be made. Said bonds will each be of the denormination of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, to ault the purchaser, and will be negotiable in form, and will conform in all respects to the requirements of said act.

The right to reject any and all hids is hereby reserved.

Preserved.

Bids must be sesied and addressed to the secretary of said district, and diressed. "Proposals for Modesto Irrigation District Bonds." Proposals for Modesto Irrigation District Bonds. "Bonds may be had not on respecting said bonds may be had supplication to the secretary of said board.

Done by order of the bears of directors of Modesto Irrigation District, July 14, 1888.

W. W. GRANGES, Secretary.

Assessment Notice.

Assessment Notice.

BALLONA HARPOR AND IMprovement Company. Location of principal place of business, Los Angeles city, Cal. Location of works, Port Ballona, Los Angeles city, Cal. Location of works, Port Ballona, Los Angeles county, Cal. Port of the Board of Directors, beld on the Sist day of July, 1888, an accessment. "No. 5." of five dollars per share was levied upon the unjust capital stock of the corporation, payable improvements of the corporation, payable incorporation, payable incorporation, payable incorporation, and unjust on the second structure of the company of the company

Notice of Publication of Time for Proving Will, Etc.

Proving Will, Etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT—
State of California, county of Los Angeles, as. In the matter of the estate of Edwin A. Hartley, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 27th day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the courtroom of this court, Department 2 thereof, in the Jones block, city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of Lucier. Shaw and Ruth M. Hartley, praying that a document now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, he admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to them, at which time and place all persons interested therein may appear and contest the same.

Buted August 15 1888.

Stoves and Bardware. -SEB THE -**JEWEL** 



est and Best Gasoline Stove Made. -DEALERS IN-

Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, OIL and GASOLINE Plumbing, Roofing and Jobbing.

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SANITARY PLUMBING. We Solicit Your Patronage. Fair Prices 59 & 61 North Spring Street. WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

GAS FIXTURES, RUBBER HOSE, PLUMBING GOODS.

Water Pipe, Bathtubs, Sinks, Etc., -CALL ON -S. M. PERRY, 30 South Main Street.

TELEPHONE 84. Tin Roofing and Pump Repairing. Sewers put in at Reasonable Rates.

Legal.

Notice. WILDERSON STATION TRACT Land and Water Company: location of principal place of business Los Angeles city.

V Land and Water Company; location of principal place of business Los Angeles city. a California
NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the third day of July, 1883, the several anounts' set opposite the names of the respective sharehoiders, as follows: A. M. a Jones, No. 2, 1 share, 275; J. H. Bell, No. 4, 1 share, 275; C. H. Wangrum, No. 6, % share, 250; R. E. McAnulty, No. 7, 1 share, 275; C. F. Store, 275; C. F. Store, 275; C. F. Store, 275; C. F. Store, 275; G. F. McLellan, No. 18, 1 share, 275; Hayden McIellan, No. 18, 1 share, 275; Hayden McIellan, No. 18, 1 share, 275; C. F. Molcellan, No. 18, 1 share, 275; Hayden McIellan, No. 18, 1 share, 275; Henry J. Brown and Mrs. Martha Brown, No. 21, 1 share, 275; And in accordance with law so many shares of each partel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of said Wilderson Station Tract Land and Water Company, rooms numbers 4 and 5, No. 25 West First street, in the said city and county of Los Angeles on the 28th day of Auvust, 1888, at 10 o'ciock a.m., of said day, to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of saile.
CLIFFORD EVANS,

Secretary of said Corporation.

Office, No. 25 West First street, Los Angelei

Asses-ment Notice. LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAIL-CS ANGELES COUNTY RAILroad company. Location of princin al piace
of business. Los Angeles city. Notice is hereby
given that at a meeting of the beard of directors, held on the 13th day of August, 1888,
an assessment (No. 7) of ten (10) dollars per
share was levied upon the capital stock of the
corporation, pavable at once to the secretary
at his office, room No. 3, 46 North Main street,
Los Angeles, Cal.
All stock uson which this assessment shall
remain unpaid on the 15th day of September.
1888, will be desinquent and advertised for
sale at public auction, and upless payment is

1888, will be definquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, October 5, 1888, to ray the delinquent assessment, to-gether with the cost of advertising and ex-penses of sale.

By order of the board of directors.

S. P. REES, Secretary.

Banks. FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK
Of Los Angeles, Cal.
ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.
L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President. rplus and Undivided Profits.....

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—O. W. Childs, Cam-sron E. Thom, Jose Masoarel, John S. Griffin, J. B. Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Phillipe Gar-nier, L. C. Goodwin, Isaias W. Hellman. STOCKHOLDERS—O. W. Childs, L. L. Brad-bury, Phillipe Garnier, Louis Folaski, John S. Griffin, Jose Mascarel, James, B. Laukershim, Chas. Ducommun, Cameron E. Thom. Andrew Glassell, Domingo Amestov, L. C. Goodwin, Presiev C. Baker, L. J. Hose, Frank Lecour-reur, Oliver H. Bliss, Sarah J. Lee, Estate D. Solemon, Chris Henne, Jacob Kuhrts, Isaias W. Hellman.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President. LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK TOTAL.....8550,000.00 DIRECTORS:
G. Cochran,
Col. H. H. Markham
John Bryson, Sr.,
Sinsabaugh,
Gee. H. Bonebrake.

Exchange for Sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES. CAPITAL STOCK. \$200,000 SURPLUS 205,000 E. F. SPENCE. President
J. D. HICKNELL. Vice President
J. M. ELLIUTI Cashier
U.S. Depository.
DIRECTORS:

THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK 37 SOUTH SPRING L A
AID-UF CAPITAL TOUGH COLOR
SHEDIFOGITAL SENDOL PANKING PURILES
SHEDIFOGITAL SENDOL PURILES
SHE



20 South Main Street,

Lines of Travel. PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

GOODALI, PERKINS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SAN FRANCISCO. NORTHERN ROUTES embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B. C., and Puget Sound, Alaska, and all coast ports. SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR AUGUST. 1888. Coming South. | Going North. Leave San Francisco.

Leave San San Francisco.

Leave San Francisco. cisco. Feat S olsoo.

July 29 July 31 Aug 1 Aug 1 Aug 2 do 4 do 5 do 9 do 10 do 12 do 12 do 13 do 14 do 15 do 15 do 16 do 16 do 16 do 16 do 17 do 18 do 18 do 19 do 18 do 19 do 18 do 19 do 18 do 19 d Eureka. City of Puebla. Pemona Pemona.... Santa Rosa.... Eureka. City of Puebla. Pomona Santa Rosa Bureka City of Puebla

Pomona...... do 30|Sept 1| do 2| do 5
The steamers
Rosa and City of Pueb a leave San Pedro for
San Diego on the dates of their arrival from
San Francisco, and on their trips between San
Pedro and -an Francisco call at Santa Barbara
and Pert Harford (San Luis Obispo) only. The
Eureka and Pomona call at all way ports.
Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R.
R. depot. Los Angeles, as follows:
With Queen of the Pacific Santa Rosa and
City of Puebla, at 9:40 c'elock a.m.
With Pomona and Eureka, going north, at
6:15 o'clock p.m. For Passage or Freight as above, or for Tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to

W. PARRIS, Act'g Ag't, Office, 8 Commercial St., Los Angeles. CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAIL WAY. (Santa Fe Route.) and after Sunday, August 12, 1888, trains will leave and arrive at First-street Depot as follows:

Los Angeles | Arrive. Overland A 9:33 p.m.
San Bernardino A 9:35 a.m.
San Bernardino A 4:24 p.m.
San Bernardino A 9:36 p.m.
San Bernardino A 9:36 p.m.
Glendora B 2:13 p.m.
Duarte B 7:39 a.m.
Duarte S 9:16 a.m.
Duarte Theacer t'n. C 7:49 p.m.
Colton A 9:55 a.m. 10:00 p.m. 8:15 a.m. A.
10:37 p.m. A.
8:39 a.m. S.
8:15 a.m. A.
8:30 a.m. S.
9:50 a.m. B.
5:00 p.m. B.
10:37 p.m. B.
8:00 a.m. B.
8:00 a.m. B.
8:00 a.m. B. San Juan
San Juan
San Juan
San Juan
Santa Ans
Santa Ans
Santa Ans
Santa Ans
Santa Ans
Santa Ans
Port Ballona
Port Ballona
Port Ballona
Redo-do Beach
Redo-do Beach

Il:15 a.m. s. Redendo Beach. S 5:55 p.m.

Redondo Beach train will leave Downeyavenue depot daily, except Sundays at 9:15
a.m., and on Sundays at 9:06 and 11:00 a.m.;
returning, will strive at Downey-avenue
depot daily, including Sundays, at 4:00 p.m.;
also, on Sundays, at 6:25 p.m.

Trains leaving Los Anseles at 8 a.m. and
arriving at 4:24 p.m. connect at San Bernardino for all points south to Oceanside.

A-Daily, B-Daily, except Sunday.
C-Tuesdays. Thursuays and Saturdays only.
S-Sundays only.
Depot at foot of First street. City ticket
office, No. 29 North Spring street.
D. McCOOL,
General Manager, NO. 19 WEST FIRST STREET.

H. B. WILKINS, General Passenger Agent. WILLIAMSUN D. NN, General Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.

JUNE 23, 1888.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows: Leave for | Destination.

4:35	D. M.	Banning	9:20	8.1
		do	8:50	D 1
19:00	8. m.	Co ton	14:30	p. 1
		do	9:20	8.1
		do	8:50	P.1
7:40	p.m.	El Paso and Rast	8:50	D.1
		Deming and Rast	8:50	D.1
1:30	p m.	Long Beach	12:35	p.1
8:00	8. m.	L. Beach & San Pedro	*8:15	D.
		do	4:25	D.1
B:15	p.m.	do	8:45	8.1
12:45	p.m.	Ogden and East	8:00	8.1
9:30	p.m.	do	8:00	8.1
9:30	p.m.	Portland, Or	8:0x	8.1
9:00	a.m.	San Bernardino	4:30	p.
4:35		do	9:20	B.
		do	8:50	p.
		San Fran & Sac'mento	8:00	a.
9:30	p.m.	do	7:00	p.
9:20	a.m.	Santa Ana& Anaheim	3:45	D.
5:00	p.m.	do	8:35	B.
9:30	a.m.	Santa Barbara	4:35	p.
5:30	p.m.	do	9:15	p.
9:30	a.m.	Santa Monica	b12:10	
1:00	p.m.	do	b 4:20	D.
6:10	p.m.	do	6:50	a.
6:30	p.m	do	b 8:20	
9:00	a.m.	do	*7:45	
¥:00	a.m.	do	*9:45	
10:00	a.m.	do	*10:45	B.
11:00	a m.	do	*3:45	P.
4:00	p.m.	do	*4:45	p.

\*5:00 p.m. do do do s:50 a.m. Whitter. do do \*Sundays only.
\*Tuesdays and Saturdays to and from Beau b—Daily except Sunday.

Local and through lickets sold, bargay
hecked, Pullman sleeping-oar reservation
hade and general information given upon ap
lication to Tamillar

made and general information given upon ap-plication to ... F. SMU RR, As't G. P. & Fr't Ag't, No. 222 N. Main st. CHARLES SKYLER, Agent at depot. A. N. TOWNE, General Manager. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt. San Francisco. E. B. HEWITT, Supt., Los Angeles.

Unclassified. JAMES'

Ginger Ale! -AND+ MINERAL WATERS!

JAMES BELFAST GINGER ALE —This celebrated brand of Ginger Ale is sow manufactured in your own city, and is similar to the im-ported in every respect. Frice, \$1 per-dozen pints. You are asked to give it a trial. JAMES FLAIN SODA WATER— JAMES' PLAIN SODA WATER—
Price, 750 per dozen pints.
JAMES' LEMON SODA—This is a
most delicious drink, made by a special process from the finest California lemons. If mixed with wine it
produces a beverage equal to the
choicest sparkling Hock. Price. \$1
per box of two dozen.

JAMES' SARSAPARILLA — A
great blood purifier. Removes skin
irritation, blotches and all eruptions. Each bottle contains \$4\$ fluid
drschm of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla of the United States Pharmacopia. Price, \$1 per box of two
dozen.

When asking for JAMES' Ginger
Ale, Lemon Soda, etc., observe the
la el on each bottle, without which
none is grutine

J. WILLIAM JAMES, Ph. D., \*1 C. S.

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Manufactory on 11th and Overton sta., west of Pearl. P.O. Box 1863. Voters, Attention!

J. WILLIAM JAMES, Ph. D., & C. S.,

The Great Register was cancelled March 5, 1888, by order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cai, YOU MUST RE-REGISTER in order to vote at the coming Presidentia election. Don't delay, but register at once. C. H. DUNSMOOR, County Clerk.

DON'T LOSE YOUR VOTE

EDGAR MOORE, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT. Room 44, Downey block, entrance from 102 New High or 201 North Main street. Practical double-eaters bookkeeping taught in 30 days. Special attention given to forms and systems to books adapted to county and city officials and corporations. Complicated books and ac-counts adjusted. Real Estate.

WILDOMAR The Coming Center of S Residence. Agriculture, Sporting, Water-pipe,

Colony

Sewer-pipe. For full information address the Graham & Collier, Wildomar, Cal.

LAKELAND SIMI RANCHO

96,000- ACRES-96,000

FIRST-CLASS FRUIT LANDS. \$50 to \$100.

FIRST-CLASS GRAIN LANDS

\$30 to \$50. First-class ALFALFA LANDS,

\$20 to \$40.

First-class STOCK RANGES, \$5 to \$25.

Fine Dairy Farms at Low Figures Flowing wells can be had in the lower va

Special Inducements Offered to Colonists

R. W. POINDEXTER, SECY,

Attention!

CHEAP LAND! -:- GOOD LANDS Dr. E. T. Barber of Lancaster, in Antelope Valley. Los Angeles county, Cal., offers 40,000 acres of land for sale, in tracts of 23 acres and upwards, at \$10 850 per acre, with liberal terms and title suaranteed.
This valley has raised the premium wheat of the world; sugar beets at the rate of 215 tons to the acre; barley bay, three tods; eight cross of aifaifa in one year; parsnips seven inches in diameter, and is competent to compete with Spain for raisins and France for champagne.

pote with Spain for raisins and France for champagne.

All this land offered can be covered with mountain water, and has good surface and artesian water, and much of it has a subsoli rigation.

The railroad facilities are good; the Southern Pacific railroad now crosses it, and three other great railroads are expected to do so in the near future.

Climate good, no cyclones, blizzards, fogs or te good, no cyclones, blizzards, fogs or

Antelope Valley is the hope of the poor, a opon to men of moderate means, and a bo-oanza to keen-sighted business men. Send for map and description.

The California Co-operative Colony -STILL HAS ABOUT -1000 Acres of Splendid Land For Sale.

AT ONLY \$100 AN ACRE, And lers, according to quality and location Lots in the TOWNOF CLEARWATER, \$150

In 10-acre lots, on the colony tract,

Rooms 3 & 4. No. 13 W. Second Street. A TRADE. AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

An OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

to procure a beautiful home with a very
little ready cash. A party going to Santa,
Monica to live offers his home, situated on
Hope street, consisting of a bouse of
ten rooms, with all modern conveniences
(gas, electric bells, hot and cold water,
etc.), good barn, yard finely improved,
on a lot 50x155 to allowing terms: 9750 in
Los Angeles unimproved property (unincumberod), or house and lot at Santa Monica
worth \$500 or \$4000, balance Los Anæeles property. \$2500 cash and balance \$3000 in mortgage
back on place due in two years, 1 per cent. In-



T. C. NARAMORE & CO. Unclassified. SPECIAL SALE.

The WONDER. 72 S. Main Street. Great Sacrifice of Millinery, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and

Velvets. AT YOUR OWN PRICE. Good Shade Hats, 20c Each.

Children's Hats from 15e up

"Ring Up 666, Please !" FOR GASOLINE AND OIL

Lubricating Oil a Specia Chas. E. Conklin : : : Propri JOHN P. CULVER.

GIVIL AND HYDRAULIC AND SURVEYOR developed and handled and

NO, 242 N MAIN ST

#### THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Next week the Oro Finos will take steps organize a club in each of the 438 voting recisets of the county.

R. H. Phelps was arrested yesterday (hernoon, charged with striking his parter, N. C. Fordham, on the head with a saded with a

ner, N. C. Fordham, on the head with a leaded whip.

Harry Ediwards, who pleaded guilty before Jadge Cheney yesterday to a second charge of petty larceny, was sentenced to two years in San Quentin Prison.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office, No. 6 Court street, for the following people: Frank Kennedy (2), J. E. Lapp, Richard Garvey, Sr., Justo Lezaya.

The ladies of the North Mission Charge, on Bellevue avenue, will give an entertainment and serve lee cream and cake this evening, in the hall, in aid of the fund for the new charch on Bellevue avenue.

The following passengers left for the north by yesterday noon's express: Dr. L. C. Lane, L. Branot, J. H. Millett, M. G. Willard, D. M. Kennedy, L. M. Johnson, E. Burress, W. J. Evart, L. W. Williams.

S. C. Henten has sworn out a complaint of insentity against his nother, who until S. C. Henton has sworn out a complaint of insanity against his mother, who until recently has lived at Long Beach. Mrs. Renton accused her son of stealing her furniture and misusing and neglecting her constally.

E. F. Kubel, correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner, filed his demurrer yesterday in the libel case of A. J. Lucas vs. the Examiner et al. for \$50,000 damages. Haggin & Dibele of San Francisco are attorneys for the defense.

A quiet wedding took place yesterday afternoon, the contracting parties being A. M. Shields and Miss Carrie Collins, both long and favorably known in this city. The young couple leave immediately for the Caronado, where they expect to spend their hoseymoon.

hencymoen.

There will be a lecture, accompanied by stereoptican views of celebrated paintings and views in the Holy Land, at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Pine and Hill streets, this evening, by L. P. Armstrong, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christain Endeavor.

Col. Corner Respects, the Prosthitten.

Society of Christain Endeavor.

Col. George Babcock, the Prohibition orator, formerly of St. Louis and San Francisco, has again turned his attention to the law, and has opened an office in this city, at the corner of Fort and Second streets (California Bank building). The Colonel evidently thinks that Brother Blackstone is a more reliable stand-by than Brothers Eiske and Brocks.

#### PERSONAL NEWS

Dr. D. L. Runtington, U.S.A., and Miss Huntington are at the Nadeau. G. D. Clark and wife of Garvanza have partments at the Westminster. partments at the Westminster.

Fred Langtry, late city editor of the San.

ternardino Index, is in the city.

R. F. Chase and George Harrison of San Diego can be found at the Westminster. G. Nesmith and H. W. Wright, Pusiness men of San Jesé, are stopping at the Hol-lepheet

J. V. Selbey, representing Montague & Co. of San Francisco, has apartments at the

at the Nadeau.

Henry H. Bunnell and wife of Oakland are again at the Nadeau, after a visit of a few days to the seashore.

Thomas Fitch, the "silver-tongued," and wife of San Diego are in the city and have apartments at the Westminster.

partments at the Westminster.

Gearge A. Leidig, proprietor of Pullerton's leading hotel, accompanied by Miss
Emma Leidig, are at the Nadean.

Mrs. W. M. Monroe and Mrs. Buckly of
Monrovia, eg. coute from Santa Monries,
lunchest at the Nadeau yesterday.

Julius H. Ward, pastor of St. Paul's
Church, Cedar Randts, Mich., arrived in the
city vesterday, and is registered at the Hollenbeck.

W. D. B. Molter of St. Joseph, Mo., ac-companied by his familiy, is at the Nadeau. Mr. Molter is a prominent eastern railroad man, being a director of the Santa Fé sys-tem and other lines.

wholesale butcher business here. Mr. Gormley is a heavy cattle-owner in Arizona himself, and it is understood that two or three other large cattle-owners in the Territory are to be interested with him.

## AT PASADENA.

A Grand Republican Blow-out This

The Oro Fino Club will make an ex-cursion to Pasadena this evening, where they will be entertained by the Pasadena Protection Cadets. Great preparations for the event have been made by the Pasadena boys. They made requisitions on the ladies for flowers and the result was several wagon leads, with which the rooms are to be gorgeously decorated. The boys are to keep open house for the ladies during the afterneon with a band of music present and several watermelons and cantelounes on tap. Among the proceedings of the evening will be a ratification of the ticket, with speeches from prominent Republicans and the organization of a club of Tippecanoe veterans. After the meeting there is to be a grand banquet to the Los Angeles boys and the Tippecanoe veterans. The Ore Fine log cabin is to be on hand, and the rolls to accompany it to Gen. Harrison will be open for signatures.

They Did Hiss.

The Herald denies that Judge J. I. Redick was hissed in the late Democratic Convention, when, in nominating Capt. A. W. Barrett for Sheriff, he mentioned that the Captain is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Well, there were hisses, all the same, and not only hisses but yells, as other reporters besides those of The Times will testify. The trouble is, that the Herald reporter was too busy ziving directions to the Chairman to notice them. The same insult was repeated when Col. O. H. Violet was nominated for Justice of the Peace, and his connection with the Grand Army was mentioned.

The General Executive Committee are very busy nowadays making preparations for their expected guests next month. Mr. Van Dusen, the secretary, received a letter restorday from a party in Kansas, requesting him to secure accommodations for a party of 19 gentlemen and their wives from one town, another request from Iowa and another from Koutneky. Mr. Van Dusen wants to know whether the people are preparing to assist in the entertainment of their visitors. A mass-meeting of citizens, irrespective of order affiliations, is called for this evening at the Board of Trade rooms.

The King's Daughters.

manent place of meeting has at in secured for the "King's Daugha been secured for the "King's Daughers," Prof. Hanna of the Los Angeles blege for Young Ladies having generally profiered the use of one of the large station-rooms of that institutio to the canization. Henceforth, therefore, the cetings of the King's Daughters will be slid at the college, corner of Eighth and the streets.

ext meeting will be on Sa ow) at 2:15 p.m., and all me abrested in the organization invited to be present

# -:- IN THE INTEREST OF THE PU

AND IN THEIR OWN BEHALF,

The company who own the Hotel del Coronado have chartered a train at their own risk and expense, and will give a cheap

# EXCURSION OPULAR

-TOMORROW, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888,-

Over the New Scenic Coast Route of the

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Only \$3.25

FOR THE ROUND TRIP!



FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Only \$3.25.

FOR THE ROUND TRIP!

FROM

# to the Hotel del Coronado -:--:- Los Angeles

ALSO FROM SAN BERNARDINO, COLTON, RIVERSIDE, ANAHEIM, ORANGE AND SANTA ANA.

The new Coast line of the Santa Te System passes through some of the most picturesque and charming scenery, including a 60-mile ride along served on the train to all who desire them, at a nominal charge. the beautiful shores of the Pacific.

of the most sublime spots on earth, where the ocean and the smooth waters of the harbor, only a short distance apart, can be seen coquetting with each other, from the spacious verandas of the grandest and most magnificent

Fine Sandwiches, specially prepared at the Hotel del Coronado, will be

The train leaves First-street depot, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888, at This delightful route has a pleasing charm all through, ending at one | 12:30 p.m., and will easily arrive in time for an early daylight dinner, returning Monday.

A GRAND BALL

will take place on the evening of the 25th in the large Assembly Room of the Hotel. Other pleasures and attractions also will be got un.

The Following Shows the Area and Capacity of the Principal Rooms in the Hotek:

Total Floor Area, 7% Acres. Observatory, 150 feet high. Area of Breakfast-room, 4800 feet.

Thirty Billiard Tables-Four for Ladies,

A number of Private Dining-rooms. Four 85-foot Bowling Alleys. Number of Rooms, 750. Area of Assembly Hall, 11,000 feet. 2500 Incandescent Electric Lights.

Height of Dining-room ceiling, 33 feet.

Yet with all its magnificent spiendor, elegant surroundings and solid comfort, the pricet here are as moderate as those of an ordinary hotel, ranging from \$2 per day and upward by the month; transients from \$3 per day and upward, according to room

Excursion Tickets for sale by CHARLES T. PARSONS, Ticket Agent, Santa Fe office, Phillips block, at First-street Depot and at the offices of the above-named places.

For further information apply to THOMAS GARDINER, General Agent Coronado Beach Company, Hollen beck Hotel, Los Angeles.

THE THOMPSON GIBLO.

They Deny Any Irregularities in Their Conduct. Maggle and June Thompson called at the Trains office yesterday afternoon, and re-

my brother, who is jealous because father left me the larger share of his property. We are all living in the same house still—my brother and his wife upstairs."

Miss June, who was with her sister, said nothing, but apparently concurred in what was said. Miss June is a handsome girl, in her teens, with a "heavy growth of dark hair and a self-contained air. Maggle is of a more pronounced blonde type and would be an object of general attention on the street. Maggle admitted that she had had money from her father, but denied that she squandered it.

From the Main and Agricuttural Park Ra

Cempany,
We have used Dr. Flynn's Blood Purifier for
the horse and his Maud S. Liniment for about
two years 'These medicines have been constantly in use for the treatment of indisposed'
iame, bruised or otherwise injured animals
They have been found efficacious, certain
and indispensable, and have relieved the company of the expense attached to the employment of a veterinary surgeon. We would not
be without them, and cheerfully recommend and indispensable, and have relieved the com-pany of the expense attached to the employ-ment of a veterinary surgeon. We would no be without them, and cheerfully recommend them to the owners of horses. E. M. Loricke

Dr. P. H. Flynn, 104 North Main street, That Prop in Lumber
Is good as far as it goes, and with it
the opportunity to buy first-class building
sites without cash is making many sales. No
poor property at any price. Hubbard Bros.,
corner Temple street and Belmont avenue. 4

Entire wheat flour, gluten flour, granuls and many ether well known bealth foods, can be had at H. Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring

Retary Public and Commissioner For New York and Arizona, G. A. Dobin 134 West Second street, Hollen beck block.

Gedfrey and Moora,
The druggists, have removed their store from
the Nadeau Hotel to No. 12 S. Spring street,
the Nadeau Hotel. They carry a fine line of
opposite the hotel. They carry a fine line of

9-1 Golden Weddiag Kansas city Flour For sale only at El Dorado Store, Sixth and Spring streets.

Go to the American Bakery, corner of Flund Main streets, for the best bread, crestakes, pies, etc. The celebrated "White Rose" flour can now be had at H. Jevne's, 38 and 40 North Spring

Hotel Oxford Under new management. Best rooms in the city from \$15 to \$30 per month. 9-15

Drifted Snow
uperior California roller flour. Seymohnson Co.

Conscientious care, superior work, pro-blivery, characterize the City Laundry. No. 18 South Fort street. Look for John A, Pirtle & Co.'s ad. in Sunday's issue. If you enjoy the luxury of clean-

The Vienna Buffet is the le

The I. O. O. F. Convecation.

HEADQUARTERS OF I. O. G. T. GENERAL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,

man, being a director of the Santa Fé system and other lines.

George E. Knapp, recently of the managerial staff of the Palmer House, Chicago, and now en route to Coronado Beach to assume the managerment of the Coronado Beach to assume the managerment of the Coronado Beach Hotel, is at the Nadeau.

Miss Anna E. Burns, former book-keeper of the Palmer House, Chicago, and sister, Miss J. Carrie Burns, are at the Nadeau.

Miss Anna E. Burns, former book-keeper of the Palmer House, Chicago, and sister, Miss J. Carrie Burns, are at the Nadeau.

They man do ther lines.

Maggle and June Thompson called at the Tames office yesterday afternoon, and requested that certain statements published by appers of the city relative to their family difficulties be contradicted.

"In the first place," said Maggie, "I did not cause the death of my father. He died of consumption, and, if I killed him, I must have killed seven of his family, for they all last evening en route to Oberlin, O., where he will enter college to prepare for the managerial staff of the Palmer House, Chicago, and sister, Miss Anna is to tak? charge of the books of the Coronado Beach to assume the managerial staff of the Palmer House, Chicago, and sister, Miss Anna is to tak? charge of the books of the Coronado Beach to assume the managerial staff of the Palmer House, Chicago, and sister, Miss J. Carrie Burns, are at the Nadeau.

Miss Anna is to tak? charge of the books of the Coronado Beach to the presence of a harge number of representative men from every State and Territory in the Union. from the British North Amegican possessions, Regiand, Sweden, Norway, Deventure and the presence of a harge number of representative men from every State and Territory in the Union. from the British North Amegican possessions, Regiand, Sweden, Norway, Deventure and the presence of a harge number of representative men from every State and Territory in the Union. from the British North Amegican possessions, Regiand, Sweden, Norway, Deventure and the presence of a harge number

the most hospitable people in the world, and we feel that it is our duty to endeavor to su's tain and keep unblemished this reputat This is an event in the history of this State This is an event in the history of this State that has occurred but once, and will not occur again in at least half a century. Last year the Sovereign Grand Lodge met in Denver, Col., and the residents of that city and State considered the honor of so much importance that the Governor of the State, with his staff, although not a member of the order, met the visiting Odd Fellows at the State line and welcomed these to the housistiff of the State of the State in the state of the stat visiting Odd Fellows at the State line and wel-comed them to the hospitality of the State. The Mayor of Denver (who also did not be-long to the order) welcomed them in these words: "Gentlemen, as Mayor of Denver, I cheerfully extend to you the freedom of the city. It I can do anything for you, collect-ively or individually, do not hesitate to com-mend me."

In an issue of the Denver Republican, of September 23, 1887, the following statement occurs in reference to the grand parade: "The Odd Feliows had the freedom of the city yesterday. It was the culmination of the great gathering in Denver. More than 50,000 persons witnessed the grand parade, and their culturisary was unbounded. enthusiasm was unbounded. Represen of the whole Nation were in line." etc.

This is only a small index of what we are to expect, and this committee have decided to call a mass meeting of the business men of this city, to convene at the Board of Trade rooms, on Friday evening, the 24th inst. for consultation with this committee in reference to this matter.

Will you have the kindness to be present win you have the kindees to be present with us, and advance your views in reference to the best methods to be pursued to make the stay of our visitors pleasant and profitable. I might say that several excursions are in contemplation, and we would like your views thereon. CHARLES E. GAULT, H. V. VAN DUSEN, Secretary.

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Spring, Turnverein building.

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MARTIN G. AGUIRRE OF LOS AN-

District Attorney TRANK P. KELLY OF SOUTH PAS

JOHN W. FRANCIS OF LOS ANGELES is the regular Republican nomines for County GEORGE HERRMANN OF PASA

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City Justice. W. C. LOCKWOOD OF LOS ANGELES

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Newtona land dog; weight about 125 pounds.
Finder will be rewarded by returning to C. H.
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